

Loucks Jacob
Jan 98

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No. 9 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY,

This store is still growing in interest—every day new things come pouring in as fast as steamer and train can bring them.

Goods from the old country are more beautiful this year than ever.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

When the warm days come you will be glad you took our advice to begin your spring and summer dressmaking now.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15th Towel Day

.....[S.....

As announced last week we will sell the 35c Huckaback Towels (now on exhibition in our west window) on Saturday morning, February 15th, commencing at 9 o'clock for **19 CENTS PER PAIR**—Limit, 3 pairs per customer.

A LIGHT BLUE DISPLAY

On Tuesday, Feb. 18th, we commence a series of color displays. These exhibits will be announced from week to week through the press. The first of the series will be "Light Blue." All interior decorations will be light blue shades. Our staff will endeavor to make these displays interesting and helpful so that the busy shopper can see quickly what is newest and best in the fashionable world. Come yourself and bring your friends.

Tub Goods

are the order of the day now, and for the convenience of our customers we have inaugurated a system by which we know the fabrics that will best stand the test of washing.

Checked Gingham 5c to 50c yard.
Plain Chambrays 12½c to 15c yard.
Best English Prints 12½c yard.
English Shirting Prints 12½c yard.
Heavy Canadian Prints 5c to 10c yard.
Muslins from 5c to 10c yard.
Dimities up to 25c a yard.
Striped Batistes up to 50c yard.
White Nainsooks, 40 inches wide, 15c yard.
Long cloth for whitewear 12½c yard.
Samples sent by mail when requested.

Embroideries and Laces.

We have just completed in book form a complete set of samples of all our embroidery and laces. There are about FIVE HUNDRED patterns in

Women's Tailored Suits.

The stocks are at their fullest now, which gives choice and likely as not one can be fitted without having to wait for the garments to be taken in or let out or otherwise altered.

\$10 00 Stylish Venetian Cloth Suits, Black, Navy Blue, Grey Skirts have the new shape flounce, trimmed with cloth bands.

\$12 50 Handsome Cheviot Suits, Navy Blue, Black—Jacket lined with Satin—Skirt and Coat trimmed with stitched Satin Folds.

Variety and newness characterize our Suits.

Pirle Finished Venetian \$1.00.

About 150 yards of imported Venetian to go at \$1.00 per yard. Venetian Cloth is a close rival to Broadcloth for Tailored Suits. This goods is handsome, is from one of the best makers in Europe, beautiful finish, unsportable and in these wanted colors—Old Rose, Black, Havana, Brown, French blue.

Samples sent by mail when required.

A Few Specials.

Here is a list of a few specials you may see over if you come to the store.

Bring the list along with you and check over.

Women's Ringwood Gloves 40c for 25c.
Children's Cashmere Gloves 15c for 5c.
Baby Woolen Mitts 25c for 15c.
Four Ply Scotch Yarn Black 75c for 50c a Standard Patterns 20c for 3c each.
Women's 18c Vests—2 for 25c.
Women's Silk Lined Cashmere Gloves for 25c.

Remnants of Laces and Embroideries.
Woman's Black Coat \$7.25 for \$3.63
Woman's Seal Muff \$12.00 for \$5.00.
Remnants of Flannelettes, Cottons, Tweed
Odd Cards Buttons 20c for 5c a card.
Short ends Velveteens and Silks.
Women's 35c Flannelette Drawers for 19c
Women's 50c Flannelette Skirts for 25c.
Women's Waists of Bolera Flannel \$1.00 for 50c
Women's best print Wrappers \$1.50 for \$1.00
Some odd sizes in \$1.25 Corsets for 75c.
Grey Lamb Caps \$2.50 for \$1.75.
Caperine \$7.50 for \$5.00.
One Australian Coon Coat \$25.00 for \$15.00
One Woman's Black Jacket for \$1.00.
Tweed Costume Cloth 50c for 25c.
Short ends Dress Goods.
One Girl's Coat \$4.00 for \$2.00.

Muslins from 25c to 100c yard.
Dimities up to 25c a yard.
Striped Batistes up to 50c yard.
White Nainsooks, 40 inches wide, 15c yard.
Long cloth for whitewear 12½c yard.
Samples sent by mail when requested.

Embroideries and Laces.

We have just completed in book form a complete set of samples of all our embroidery and laces. There are about FIVE HUNDRED patterns in stock. Ask to see the book. We are proud of our collection of dainty patterns.

Women's Neckwear.

There is exquisite dainties in every little thing for the throat from 10c. Embroidery turnover up through the long Ties at 90c and Silk Stocks at \$1.25 to the fluffy ruffs made of chenille at \$1.90 and \$2.70.

Pirle Finished Venetian \$1.00.

About 150 yards of imported Venetian to go at \$1.00 per yard. Venetian Cloth is a close rival to Broadcloth for Tailored Suits. This goods is handsome, is from one of the best makers in Europe, beautiful finish, unspottable and in these wanted colors—Old Rose, Black, Havana, Brown, French blue.

Samples sent by mail when required.

One Price to All Our Customers.

Don't forget this is a one price store. We have only one price for all our customers. A child can buy as cheap as a man. Shopping will be pleasanter for both you and ourselves when you understand this. To protect our customers if at any time they buy an article from us which is one fraction of a cent over what they will pay for it elsewhere we will gladly take it back and refund the money.

Old Cards Buttons 20c for 100c a card.
Short ends Velveteens and Silks.
Women's 35c Flannelette Drawers for 19c.
Women's 50c Flannelette Skirts for 25c.
Women's Waists of Bolera Flannel \$1.00.
Women's best print Wrappers \$1.50 for \$1.
Some odd sizes in \$1.25 Corsets for 75c.
Grey Lamb Caps \$2.50 for \$1.75.
Caprine \$7.50 for \$5.00.
One Australian Coon Coat \$25.00 for size 40.
One Woman's Black Jacket for \$1.00.
Tweed Costume Cloth 50c for 25c.
Short ends Dress Goods.
One Girl's Coat \$4.00 for \$2.00.

Our Clothing Sale.

Owing to the stormy weather of the past weeks we have decided to extend the time Clothing sale for another week. The sale therefore close on February 22nd. We have a tremendous quantity of Clothing during sale.

The first shipment of our New Spring will arrive next week.

THE PROGRESSIVE
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

The Always Busy Store

Great ANNUAL DISCOUNT Sale!

Before Stock-Taking.

SPECIAL VALUES IN China, Crockery & Glassware

All the month many lines will be sold at less than half price as the stock is too large and must be reduced by one half in this sale. I include all lines of Groceries, etc. 300 Brooms, 3 string, will be offered at 15c, good value at 20c

WM. COXALL.



Wartman Bros.
DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University
Office over Duxee's.

Visits Tanworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday. All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Paisley House, the third Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

FARM FOR SALE—75 ACRES SITUATED in Prince Edward County, Township of Sophiasburgh, part lot 15 and 16, 2nd concession, S. W. G. P. Good farm for raising tomatoes, sweet corn, green beans and peas for canning factory, also strawberries and other fruits. This farm is situated in the best district and suitable for growing hops. It is ½ mile from church, school and cheese factory. This farm has never been rented or sold before, and has no harrick. In good state of cultivation with land prepared for spring crops. Local taxes light. Possession can be given the 1st day of April, or 1st of November. For further particulars enquire of L. F. MOORE, Napanee, or PORTLAND BENSON, on the premises, Picton, Ont. 9c

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' One-Way EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and Canadian North-West will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during MARCH and APRIL, 1902.

Passengers travelling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.

Passengers travelling with live stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9.00 p.m.

Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.

For full particulars and copy of "Settlers' Guide," apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN, Asst. Genl. Passr. Agent.
1 King Street, East, Toronto.

CENTREVILLE.

The roads were badly blocked here the first of last week, the mail being delayed from Saturday until Wednesday. Another blow and the roads will have to be tunneled in places.

A number of our men are preparing to start for the iron mines north of Enterprise.

Mr. R. Shannon, Napanee, proprietor of the cheese factory here, held a very successful meeting here on the 30th inst. He receives the same for making as last season viz: 1½c per lb. The old officers were all re-elected.

James Reid, M. L. D., is slowly recovering.

James Evans, of this place, and W. J. Thompson, of Camden East, will soon be exchanging hotels.

We would like to see the Marysville poet?

Mr. H. Reid spent part of last week with friends at Napanee.

The Debating Club meets every evening as usual.

Parties and "fake" concerts have come to an end owing to the Lenten season.

Her Heart like a Polluted Spring.—Mrs. James Grigley, Pelee Island, Ont., says: "I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. I cured the heart trouble with Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and the other ailments vanished like mist. Had relief in half an hour after the first dose." Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—27

ODESSA.

Well, Mr. Editor, what is your opinion of cheese boxes for snowshoes.

Some of our young ladies took a drive to Yarker one day last week and report some very exciting experiences.

The Harmonic Revivalists, under the auspices of the Salvation Army, held forth here from Tuesday, of last week, until Tuesday evening, of this week. They met with very good success.

The villages are storing away their ice for summer use.

Pills! Pills! Pills! Who wants a box? They will ward off nearly all contagious diseases.

Mrs. J. W. Denyes is visiting friend Newburgh.

Quite recently a couple of our folks took a drive in westerly direction from our village. They did not until quite late and when met by a trian they were made acquainted with fact that sleighing was far better road.

Our genial barber is anticipating.

Mr. P. A. Maybee is spending a few days in Belleville visiting his father quite ill.

Mrs. J. Hawley and George Bar on the sick list.

Callers:—Miss Hanlon, Adolph at A. Williams'; Messrs E. B. Croc Napanee, and Herbert Laidley, Erni at the Royal hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Jamun, Manitoba, at G. Benjes; Misses Kate and Hattie Henzy, Ki at J. Dawson's.

CASTORI

For Infants and Children

The famous signature *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The loss at the fire in Paterson will amount to \$10,000,000.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

Strict attention to every detail Drug business, low prices, and give people just the thing they ask for, contributed to make our establishment popular drug store of the town. sicians prescriptions filled with accuracy and dispatch. We invite you to examine our large stock of Perfum new Toilet preparations.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

At this time when thousands are suffering from headache, nervousness, dysimpure blood, liver complaint and troubles, we can strongly recommend Paine's Celery Compound. This full medicine is the prescription eminent physician. Try one bottle will give you cheering results. One of Paine's Celery Compound is fresh.

DETLOF & WALLACE, Dr
Napanee, O

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1902.

When the warm days
come you will be glad
you took our advice to
begin your spring and
summer dressmaking
now.

1 Day

(in our west window)
LIR—Limit, 3 pairs to a

LAY

These exhibits will be
the press. The first of
eff will endeavor to make
the best and best in the cash-

Specials.

If a few specials you may look
to the store.
along with you and check them

wood Gloves 40c for 25c.
more Gloves 15c for 5c.
mitts 25c for 15c.
h Yarn Black 75c for 50c a lb
rns 20c for 3c each.
sts—2 for 25c.
Lined Cashmere Gloves 50c

laces and Embroideries.
Coat \$7.25 for \$3.63
Muff \$12.00 for \$5.00.
lannelettes, Cottons, Tweeds, Etc.
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lannelette Drawers for 19c pair.
lannelette Skirts for 25c.
ts of Bolera Flannel \$1.00 for 50c.
rint Wrappers \$1.50 for \$1.25.
in \$1.25 Corsets for 75c.
s \$2.50 for \$1.75.
for \$5.00.
a Coon Coat \$25.00 for \$15.00.

Black Jacket for \$1.00.
Cloth 50c for 25c.
s Goods.
1.00 for \$2.00.

HOCKEY

Notes From the - - -
Quinte District League.

Bicycle Club 9, Ramblers 0.

The Bicycle Club and Ramblers hockey
teams, of Kingston, met on Wednesday
evening for their second game, the former
winning by a score of 9 0.

Napanee 10, Picton 2.

What was probably the best game of
hockey ever seen in Napanee took place at
the rink on Friday evening last in the
presence of a record breaking crowd of
enthusiasts. The visitors arrived in town
about 8 o'clock, owing to the train being
late, and after partaking of supper at the
Campbell House they wended their way to
the scene of their downfall. It was five
minutes past nine when the puck was faced
off, Referee R. Mills, of Kingston, giving
the players the usual preliminary warning
and cautioning them to play good clean
hockey. The first ten minutes of play was
hotly contested, the puck travelling with
lightning-like rapidity from one end to the
other. After the boys had got warmed up
Embury scored goal number one, followed
by Templeton, who scored seven minutes
later. Embury did the trick again in 30
seconds, taking the puck from centre.
The boys then were kept busy for a short
space of time defending the Napanee goal,
when Williams suddenly emerged from the
crowd with the puck and carried it down to
the visitors' goal, passed to Embury, who
scored the fourth. After the face off the
Picton forward line warmed up to the fray
and tried repeatedly to score, but were al-
ways met by Wagar or Coates and any
attempt to pass them invariably proved
unsuccessful. At about 30 seconds before
half time was up Lake secured the rubber
and made a grand rush on the opponents'
goal, making the score 5 0 when the
referee's whistle blew. The light fall of
snow during the first half handicapped the
players, but the weather man very kindly
desisted and the second half was much
faster. After the puck was faced Wagar
scored from centre on a nice lift in goal.
The forwards on both teams were all
working hard and 15 minutes elapsed be-
fore Embury was again enabled to put the
puck into the net. Templeton added two
more in quick succession making the score
9-0 at five minutes before time was up.
Then the vanquished made a final effort
and Shorey scored the first goal, the puck
going in off Coates' skate from a side shot.
Lake scored again in 30 seconds and Gerow
added one for Picton by a lift from centre,
making the final score 10-2. The visitors
were accompanied by Manager F. E. N.
Boulter and a large company of supporters,
some of whom carried life-size megaphones,
but their instruments all being out of
working order were never used. Deseronto
contributed largely to the audience, nearly
one hundred spectators coming down to see
the game. The attendance was over 400
and the receipts \$96, children being ad-
mitted for 15 cents. The management
desires us to thank the hockey loving
sports of Napanee for their liberal patron-
age, as the club will now be in shape to
meet expenses for their trips to Deseronto,
Kingston and Picton. The feature of the
game was the rulings of the referee, who
was ever on the alert, and in consequence

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster
Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.

We Have the Finest Line

of Evaporated Peaches, Prunes, Apricots and Dry Berries. Also preserved in
in glass: Peaches, Raspberries and Strawberries. Breakfast Foods—Rolled Oats,
Wheat, Germ Wheat, Wheat Marrow, Granola, Grape Nuts, Life Chips, Farinosa, Swiss
Food, Malt Breakfast Food and Shredded Wheat Biscuit. We have Peach, Apricot,
Strawberry, Raspberry, Plum and Currant Jam in 25c and 50c tins. This is the finest
stock put up in the market. We have all lines of the best package Teas—Blue Ribbon,
Salada, Ross and Tetley's, also the best and most carefully selected Tea in bulk. Our
25c Tea is the best in town for the money. Canned Meats for tea or light lunch, Corned
Beef, English Brawn, Sliced Smoked Beef, Potted Ham, Chipped Dried Beef, Boned
Chicken, Turkey and Pork Tenderloin. Meat Market in connection—all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats, also all game in season. Fancy Selected Oysters, always fresh, as we
have them come tri-weekly.

J. F. SMITH.

The Bicycle Club, of Kingston, play here
this (Friday) evening. A good game may
be expected. Admission, 15 cents.

The league match—Deseronto vs. Napa-
nee—scheduled to be played at Deseronto
on Monday night, Feb. 3rd, was postponed
for some indefinite reason—Picton Gazette.
The reason was not at all indefinite. The
roads were utterly impassable, and the
train running from Deseronto to the Junction
was snowbound. Enough snowshoes
not being available to enable the boys to
walk, the game was postponed. We know
they should have walked, but the manager
of the team would not give his consent.
There was a game here on Friday evening,
though! The score was 10-2. Perhaps
the Gazette man would like to make a note
of it?

CURLING.

Second Series

of inter-rink matches, for a medal donated
by Mr. W. C. Smith. The following are
the results to date:

Alexander, sk...	8	Ham, sk.....	17
Boyes, sk.....	10	Bellhouse, sk....	12
Herrington, sk..	7	Ham, sk.....	16
Alexander, sk...	10	Smith, sk.....	15
Bellhouse, sk....	5	Robinson, sk....	18
Alexander, sk...	5	Bellhouse, sk...	16
Boyes, sk.....	7	Ham, sk.....	15

STANDING FOR THE TROPHY.

	Won.	Lost.
Ham.....	5	0
Robinson.....	4	1
Bellhouse.....	3	2
Smith.....	2	3
Herrington.....	1	2
Boyes.....	1	3
Alexander.....	0	5

Helpless as a Baby.—South American
Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the

DR. WAUGH,

DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for	\$6 00
A Gold Filling.....	1 00
A Silver Filling.....	50
A Cement Filling.....	25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50tf

PERSONALS.

Mr. Fred Lapum is in the Kingston
General Hospital, where on Tuesday he
underwent an operation, which was quite
successful and he is improving to the
surgeon's satisfaction.

Mr. Wellington Sils, Miss Carrie Sils,
and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Reid, of Napanee,
attended the marriage of Miss Flora Yerex,
of Athol township, Prince Edward, and
Mr. Steward Reid, of Belleville, a few days
ago.

Mr. S. T. Parks, of Hay Bay, and Miss
Florence Roblin, of Rednerville, are to be
united in marriage Feb. 25th.—Picton
Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carson leave on
Monday next for their home in Killarney,
Man., after spending a month the guest of
his father, Mr. Jno. Carson.

Coun. Jno. Lowry has been quite ill
during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stratton left on
Thursday for their home in Milita, Man.,

veteans and Silks.
Flannelette Drawers for 19c pair.
Flannelette Skirts for 25c.
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Black Jacket for \$1.00.
Cloth 50c for 25c.
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February 22nd. We have sold
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ment of our New Spring Stock
week.

The Always Busy Store.

J. W. Denyes is visiting friends in
urgh.
to recently a couple of our young
took a drive in westerly direction
our village. They did not return
quite late and when met by a pedes-
they were made acquainted with the
hat sleighing was far better in the

genial barber is anticipating.
P. A. Maybee is spending a few days
elaville visiting his father who is
ill.
J. Hawley and George Barrie are
sick list.
lers:—Miss Hanlon, Adolphustown,
Williams'; Messrs E. B. Crowe, jr.,
nee, and Herbert Laidley, Ernest own,
Royal hotel; Mr. and Mrs I Ben-
Manitoba, at G. Benjamin's;
s Kate and Hattie Henzy, Kingston,
Dawson's.

ASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

is on
every
wrapper.

loss at the fire in Paterson, N. J.,
amount to \$10,000,000.

POPULAR DRUG STORE.

ot attention to every detail of the
business, low prices, and giving our
just the thing they ask for, have al-
buted to make our establishment the
ar drug store of the town. Phys-
prescriptions filled with accuracy
ispach. We invite you to call and
see our large stock of Perfumes and
toilet preparations.

PAINE'S CEBELY COMPOUND
his time when thousands are suffer-
om headache, nervousness, dyspepsia,
a blood, liver complaint and kidney
es, we can strongly recommend
s Celery Compound. This wonder-
ediciene is the prescription of an
nt physician. Try one bottle; it
ve you cheering results. Our stock
ine's Celery Compound is always

DETLOF & WALLACE, Druggists.
Napanee, Ont.

Lake scored again in 30 seconds and Gerow
added one for Picton by a lift from centre,
making the final score 10-2. The visitors
were accompanied by Manager F. E. N
Boulter and a large company of supporters,
some of whom carried life-size megaphones,
but their instruments all being out of
working order were never used. Deseronto
contributed largely to the audience, nearly
one hundred spectators coming down to
the game. The attendance was over 400
and the receipts \$96, children being ad-
mitted for 15 cents. The management
desires us to thank the hockey loving
sports of Napanee for their liberal patron-
age, as the club will now be in shape to
meet expenses for their trips to Deseronto,
Kingston and Picton. The feature of the
game was the rulings of the referee, who
was ever on the alert, and in consequence
the spectators were treated to as clean a
game of hockey as was ever played on the
local rink, only one man being ruled off.
The following is the personnel of the
teams:—

NAPANEE.	Goal.	PICTON.
F. Crouch	Point.	C. Wilson
W. Coates	Cover Point.	F. Ferriss
P. Wagar	Forwards.	R. Gerow
C. Templeton		P. Shorey
E. Lake		F. Pulver
E. Embury		C. Evers
B. Williams		A. Chadd
Goal Umpires.		
Joe Bennett		P. Pulver
Referee—R. Mills, of Queen's.		

SUMMARY.		
1—Napanee.... Embury.....	10 min	
2—Napanee.... Templeton.....	7 min	
3—Napanee.... Embury.....	1 min	
4—Napanee.... Embury.....	4 min	
5—Napanee.... Lake.....	8 min	
Half-Time.		
6—Napanee.... Wagar.....	1 min	
7—Napanee.... Embury.....	15 min	
8—Napanee.... Templeton.....	4 min	
9—Napanee.... Templeton.....	4 min	
10—Picton.... Shorey.....	1 min	
11—Napanee.... Lake.....	1 min	
12—Picton.... Gerow.....	3 min	

NOTES.

It's up to the Gazette man to explain
how it happened.

Manager Waller was suffering from a
severe cold and did not get down to see the
game.

Percy Shorey, of Picton, is a coming
hockey player. He played a clean fast
game and deserves credit.

"Cy" Wagar, at coverpoint, was unusu-
ally effective. He is a hard worker and
never gets that tired feeling.

The players of both teams and some of
their friends were given an oyster supper
at Rikley's by Mr. J. R. Dafe.

Freeman Crouch, in goal, distinguished
himself by making some clever stops, and
was greatly assisted by Coates, who played
a splendid game.

Charlie Templeton is without a peer in
this section on right wing. He had speed
to burn on Friday night and played his
position to the King's taste.

Gerow, the Picton coverpoint, is a good
hockey player, but loses his head too easy.
The only way to make a success of hockey
is to play the game all the time. It's not
really necessary to be acrobatic enough to
pat yourself on the back if you happen to
score a goal.

Manager Boulter, of the [Picton team,
told an Express representative that the
Napanee boys played the cleanest kind of
hockey and that the spectators were the
most orderly crowd that he ever had the
pleasure of seeing at a game. It's up to
the citizens of Picton on Feb. 28th, the
night that the local team play there, to
redeem themselves. We hope Manager
Waller will be able to tell the Gazette man
the same.

STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.				
	Won	Lost	To Play	Points
Napanee.....	4	0	4	8
Picton.....	4	1	3	8
Ramblers.....	2	3	3	4
Bicycle Club..	1	3	4	2
Deseronto	0	4	4	0

Alexander, sk....	10	Smith, sk.....	15
Bellhouse, sk....	5	Robinson, sk....	18
Alexander, sk....	5	Bellhouse, sk....	16
Boyes, sk.....	7	Ham, sk.....	15

STANDING FOR THE TROPHY.			
	Won.	Lost.	
Ham.....	5	0	
Robinson.....	4	1	
Bellhouse.....	3	2	
Smith.....	2	3	
Herrington.....	1	2	
Boyes.....	1	3	
Alexander.....	0	5	

Helpless as a Baby.—South American
Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the
ailment and strikes it quick. R. W.
Wright, 10 Daniel street, Brookville, Ont.,
for twelve years a great sufferer from
rheumatism, couldn't wash himself, feed
himself or dress himself. After using six
bottles was able to go to work, and says:
"I think pain has left me forever." Sold
by A. W. Grange & Bro.—26

The Last Execution at Tyburn.

The last execution on a permanent
gallows in London took place at Ty-
burn on Nov. 7, 1783, the malefactor
being one John Austin, condemned for
highway robbery with violence. For
centuries Tyburn had been the scene
of executions for criminals condemned
in Middlesex, and before the erection
of the permanent gibbet occasional
hangings had taken place, record exist-
ing of the hanging of Judge Tressilian
and Nicholas Brembre at that place as
far back as 1388.

The gallows consisted of three posts,
and around it were open galleries, re-
sembling race stands, in which seats
were let. On account of the disgrace-
ful scenes on the road, executions were
transferred in 1783 to the area in front
of Newgate, despite the objections of
residents, and on Dec. 3 of that year
the first hanging took place there,
when no less than ten were executed.—
London Chronicle.

An Interesting Relic.

In the matter of diminutive bank
notes a correspondent sends an ac-
count of a curious note which he has
in his possession. It is a card measur-
ing 2 by 2½ inches, on one side of
which is twice printed the word "Two-
pence," while on the other the sum is
printed in words and figures round the
border. In the middle is the following:
"I promise to pay the bearer, on de-
mand, twopence. By order of the Cor-
poration of the City of New York, Feb.
20, 1790. D. Phoenix, City Treasurer."

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1902.
To the Editor of THE EXPRESS.

Dear Sir,—Hearing that some person or
persons are spreading the report that I in-
tend giving up my business in Napanee, I
wish to advise my friends that I have no
such intention. While temporarily I am
absent in Montreal on special business, I
do not intend in any way to let this effect
my Napanee interests. I will make such
arrangements for the coming Spring
millinery opening in Napanee that will
convince my old customers in Napanee and
vicinity and as many new ones as may
favor me with their trade, that Dooxse &
Co. will still continue to be the leading
Napanee millinery house. By inserting
this letter in your next issue you will very
much oblige.
Yours truly,
J. E. Dooxse.

Never Worry.—Take them and go about
your business—they do their work whilst
you are doing yours. Dr. Agnew's Liver
Pills are system renovators, blood purifiers
and builders; every gland and tissue in the
whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated
in the use of them. 40 doses in a vial, 10
cents; 100 doses 25 cts. Sold by A. W.
Grange & Bro.—21

satisfaction.
Mr. Wellington Sills, Miss Carrie Sills,
and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Reid, of Napanee,
attended the marriage of Miss Flora Yerex,
of Athol township, Prince Edward, and
Mr. Steward Reid, of Belleville, a few days
ago.

Mr. S. T. Parks, of Hay Bay, and Miss
Florence Roblin, of Rednerville, are to be
united in marriage Feb. 25th.—Picton
Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carson leave or
Monday next for their home in Killarney
Man., after spending a month the guest of
his father, Mr. Jno. Carson.

Coun. Jno. Lowry has been quite ill
during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stratton left or
Thursday for their home in Milta, Man.,
after a month's visit in this vicinity.

Mr. Seth Lyon, of Colebrook, gave the
Express a call on Saturday.

Miss MacNaughton, of Montreal, accom-
panied by her niece and nephew are guests
of her brother, D. C. MacNaughton, Piety
Hill.

Miss Della Wales is spending a few
weeks the guest of her brother, Arthur
Wales, of Smith Falls.

Mr. Charles Stevens was in Toronto last
week on business.

Mrs. Alexander left for Morrisburg on
Tuesday, of last week. Her father, Zina
Helmer, having died.

Miss Laura Gunyon, of Deseronto, spent
a few days this week, the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. E. A. Rikley.

Mr. U. M. Wilson left on Tuesday for
Russel, Ont. to attend court and from
there to Ottawa, to attend opening of par-
liament.

Mr. G. W. Shibley and family, of Picton,
have moved to Napanee and occupy the
Taylor house, in South Napanee.

Dr. Burton, of Napanee, left Friday last
for Montreal, Boston and Providence.

Mr. Fred W. Shibley, of Providence,
spent Saturday and Sunday with his
brother, John A. Shibley, of Napanee, and
left Monday for home.

Mr. Wellington Babcock, of Wilton, was
in Napanee on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Finkle, Mr. and
Mrs. M. Ryan and Mrs. Ed. Madden,
attended the funeral of Mr. John A.
Shibley's child, last week in Napanee.

Messrs. Robert Miller and Harvey Tim-
merman, of Wilton, was in Napanee last
Saturday.

Mr. Jas. S. Hayden, Camden East, and
Mr. J. C. Connolly, of Yarker, was in town
on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Steward and little son, of
Harrowsmith, spent Sunday the guest of
Mr. C. D. Wartman.

Miss Lucy Finland accompanies her
brother back next week to Little Forks,
B. C.

Miss McCaughey left on Thursday for
her home in Cobourg, after spending a
month in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elliott, of Deseronto,
are spending a few days in town.

Miss Annie Hawley is confined to the
house this week with the gripe.

It is reported Mr. John A. Shibley is im-
proving in health, this week.

Mr. Fred Finland, of Little Forks, B. C.,
brother of Miss Lucy Finland, is spending
the week in town.

Miss Laura Dunlop, of Newburgh, spent
a few days the guest of her aunt, Mrs.
Lawrence, Mill St.

Miss Pringle, of Belleville, is the guest
of her cousin Miss Edith Dafe, Bridge St.

Mr. and Mrs. Meagher and daughter
Miss Allie, returned last Wednesday from
Lindau, where they had been attending a
silver wedding of Mr. Sam Fox, M.P.P.

Mr. Ralph Young, of the Dominion
Bank, Cobourg, formerly of the Napanee
branch, came down on Friday to witness
the game between the local team and Pic-
ton. During the season of 1900-1901 Mr.
Young was captain of the Napanee team,
and is evidently still deeply interested in
the success of the boys. He was also
instrumental in the formation of the
Quinte District Hockey League, of which
Napanee is the holder of the cup and in a
fair way to retain it for another year.
Ralph was cordially welcomed by his
former associates.

HOUSEHOLD.

CUSTARDS AND DESSERTS.

Italian Cream—Two eggs, 4 table-spoons sugar, 1 teaspoon cornstarch and 1 qt milk. Boil slowly a few minutes, stirring it to keep it smooth. Take the whites of six eggs beaten stiff, $\frac{1}{2}$ teacup powdered sugar and 1 teaspoon lemon. Drop this float from a spoon on the custard. If put in a glass dish, add small teaspoonfuls of jelly, dropped on the top of the float.

Hamburg Cream—The rind and juice of two large lemons, the yolks of 8 eggs and 1 cup sugar. Put all in a bucket and set in a pail of boiling water. Stir for three minutes. Take from the fire, add the well-beaten whites of the eggs, and serve when cold in custard glasses.

Floating Island—Beat the whites of 3 eggs until very light, sweeten and flavor to taste; stir into 1 qt boiling milk, cook till it thickens, and when cool pour into a low glass dish. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten, lay them in spoonfuls upon a boiling water for two or three minutes, then put upon the custard far enough apart so that the "little white islands" will not touch each other. A pleasing effect will be produced by dropping little specks of bright jelly on each island; also, filling wineglasses with it and arranging around the stand, adds to the appearance of the table. Set upon ice to get cold.

Orange Souffle—Peel and slice 6 oranges; put in a glass dish a layer of oranges, then one of sugar, and so on until all the orange is used, and let stand two hours. Make a soft boiled custard of yolks of 3 eggs, 1 pt milk, sugar to taste, with grating of orange peel for flavor, and pour over the oranges when cool enough not to break the dish. Beat whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, set in sugar, and put over the pudding.

Prince of Wales' Charlotte—Lay thick slices of any kind of delicate cake in a deep pudding dish; over this pour hot boiled custard, made from the yolks of 3 eggs, and 1 pt milk, sweetened and flavored to taste. Do this several hours before the dish is to be served. Just before serving put a layer of sliced peaches or oranges over the cake. Have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with a little sugar, and put over the fruit. Put in the oven a few minutes to brown.

Tapioca Cream—Soak 3 table-spoons tapioca in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water overnight. Bring 1 qt milk to a boil, then put in the tapioca. When cool add the beaten yolks of 4 eggs and 1 cup of sugar. Pour in a dish, and add the beaten whites.

SOME FAVORITE PIES.

Cream Custard Pie—Scald $\frac{1}{2}$ cups new milk, to this add 1 tablespoon flour mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. When thickened, stir in 1 cup sweet cream beaten to a froth, and lastly, after removing from the fire, the well-beaten white of 1 egg. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Bake till the custard rises.

Lemon Pie—With 1 cup sugar mix 3 table-spoons sifted flour, yolks of 2 eggs, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Add new milk sufficient to fill a deep plate. Bake in a rich crust till nearly done, then spread over the whites of the eggs beaten with powdered sugar, and brown lightly.

Vinegar Pie—Three table-spoons

hard when you wash the sink down. It is simple, but effective, and you need not keep the sink dry, only use the brush thoroughly.

CARE OF HOT WATER BAGS.

Do not put water into the bag that is hotter than you can hold your finger in; fill the bag only about one-half full or a little more, then lay it in your lap before putting in the stopper and carefully press out the steam. This makes the bag softer, as it is relieved of the pressure the steam makes if left in. When not using the bag, drain out the water, let it hang bottom up for a little while, then take it down, with the mouth blow a little air into it, just enough to keep the inside from coming together, then put the stopper in tight and hang it up.

Do not keep the inside from sticking together, as it will often do if there is no air in it, in which case the bag is quite sure to be ruined in pulling it apart. If you have a bag that is stuck together, put into it some hot water, with a few drops of ammonia, let it remain a few minutes, then with a thin, dull-edged piece of wood try to separate the inside, very carefully. Never fold a rubber bag after it has been once used. A flannel bag for covering the rubber bag is very useful.

FASHION GLEANINGS.

Harper's Bazar says that the newest and smartest gowns for street wear are made with skirts short enough to clear the ground satisfactorily.

All black or all white is fashionable now for wear at all times and the woman who wants to be thought a good dresser, but has a limited sum to spend, cannot do better than adopt this whim, for only the very observing will take note of her few gowns.

Velveteen and corduroy are favorite materials for girls from 8 to 16, and are made up with very little trimming.

Cheviots and serges are considered smart for young girls' wear. Made up with a corset, flaring skirt and blouse waist, with a blouse for street wear, or a short coat in Eton or reefer style, the costume is becoming and smart.

Girls do not wear low-necked dresses until they are out in society.

Misses' hats are not to be trimmed with long ostrich plumes. Short ostrich tips are permissible. As a rule, the simpler a girl's hat the more suitable and stylish it is.

REMOVE SPOTS FROM CARPET.

From a drug trade journal is taken a recipe warranted to remove soil and spots from the most delicate carpets without injuring them. Make a suds with a good white soap and hot water, and add fullers' earth to this until the consistency of thin cream is secured. Have plenty of clean drying cloths, a small scrubbing-brush, a large sponge, and a pail of fresh water. Put some of the cleaning mixture in a bowl and dip the brush in it; brush a small piece of the carpet with this; then wash with the sponge and cold water. Dry as much as possible with the sponge, and finally rub with dry cloths. Continue this till you are sure that all the carpet is clean; then let it dry.

OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

A Ray of the Light of Truth on Their Origin and Conduct.

C. E. Howard Vincent, writing to the London Times, says:—First one word as to how these camps came to be formed. They were not of Lord Kitchener's seeking. Far better would it have been, so far as we are

THEY SOUGHT EMPIRES.

SCHEMES THAT HAVE COME FROM SWELLED HEADS.

Kahakana's Plan to Set at Defiance Great Britain, Germany and France.

Napoleon was not the only man who has set himself the task of making himself emperor of a vast empire. Others have held the ambition which made the "Little Corporal" the common enemy of Europe, the best-loved and most-hated man who ever trod the earth; but their lofty aims were doomed from the outset. Had it been otherwise the world would not have enjoyed so long a spell of peace and prosperity as it has, and the map of the world would be quite different from what it is to-day, while in many parts of the earth wars would still be raging.

Ten years ago, there died in the Vate, or Sandwich, isle, one of the smallest of the New Hebrides, a tribal king called Kahakana, and he left behind him details of a great empire-making scheme, which he had conceived and intended putting into operation. His idea was to win over the inhabitants of all the other islands composing Polynesia, by working upon their ignorant and superstitious beliefs, and inducing them to throw over the yoke binding them to different European powers, to throw in their lots with him, and fight under him, for the conquest of Australia, New Zealand, and every inch of ground within certain extensive boundaries.

WITH FISHING BOATS.

The difficulties to be surmounted in the prosecution of such a big scheme would probably have convinced any one more intelligent than this king of the impossibility of what he desired. In the first place, his plan meant setting at defiance Great Britain, Germany and France, a combination of powers which the rest of the world might reasonably shrink from affronting. Then there was the vast difficulty of transport. Even the most eager foe cannot hope to attack a continent in unarmed fishing boats. Yet it is impossible to doubt the sincerity of Kahakana's empire-grabbing desire. He anticipated surmounting the transport difficulty by ordering each of the islands supporting him in his scheme to build a vessel of a more or less warlike kind, and such vessels were actually commenced by one or two of the islands.

The whole scheme was unquestionably wild, but there is no doubt that the king believed firmly in its possibility, and had his death not occurred so early as it did he might have caused a great deal of trouble. Much as Philip of Spain and, later, Napoleon, had medals struck to commemorate the conquest of England, which they anticipated as certain, this foolish savage drew up an elaborate plan for governing his empire when he had acquired it; and many of his laws showed great promise of his being a just and honest emperor.

The highest ambition of the most ambitious Mohammedan is to see a Mohammedan empire founded in Asia, and quite half the troublesome little wars which occur on the Indian frontiers arise either directly or indirectly from this cause. The fanatical priests who so often take it upon themselves to ferment risings of the hill tribes generally have for the object the founding of some such empire, which they more or less honestly believe they are called upon to promote for the good of the whole world. It is this great and grand ambition which makes them such powerful leaders and such relentless

of any attempt on his part to on a rising in any part of the world. It is hinted that he could be captured and at almost a moment's notice, but the authorities fear an act on their part would lead to trouble, whereas, under circumstances, there is no danger which immediate warning would be received. Official optimism, however, a well-known trait, one can only hope that in this at least, it is fully justified by the Mohammedans are a people, and were they moved by deep religious feeling, such a great faith in the destiny of St. to establish an empire for them were called upon by a powerful force to rise up and strike, the consequences to Christians would be appalling. The world would be back a thousand years at least. Pearson's Weekly.

MUCH SOUGHT AFTER.

What the Royal Invitation Are Like.

Highly prized as are invitational royal functions, the magic piece of pasteboard itself is not, as a very magnificent appearance is sometimes distinguished those issued by less august entities by its superior size. The invitation cards of her late Majesty Queen Victoria were about 7 long by 5 inches broad; but, wise, like the everyday attitudinizing of Kings, Queens, and Princesses, appointing to the regal to local says London Tit-Bits.

The "open sesame" to Westminster Abbey on the occasion of Queen Victoria's coronation was a plain bearing the royal arms and that of the Earl Marshal of England inscribed as follows:

Westminster Abbey.
Coronation of Her Most Serene Majesty
QUEEN VICTORIA.

Admit One Person
To the Gallery in the North Tower
On Thursday, the 28th June,
Norfolk, Earl Mar

The programmes of the ceremony were printed in gold letters, on satin or on royal blue strips.

Those honored by invitations to the late Sovereign's evening parties generally received a big white card gilt edges, the copperplate for invitation being:—

The Lord Chamberlain has received the Queen's Command invite.....to an Eve Party, on.....the.....at.....o'clock.

Frock

The name of the guest, to which date and hour, were filled in with pen and ink in usual fashion. In the case of private operatic performance, which Her Majesty in recent times sometimes entertained select audiences at Windsor, dainty booklets of words in white and gold handed round.

The cards giving the privilege of attending the funerals of members of the royal family, in addition to being deeply black-edged, are often distinguished by a touch of purple being the royal mourning color. The special copies of the burial service issued to those present at Victoria's obsequies were bound cloth of the same shade.

NEW AND STRANGE.

Electroplated doors are the innovation. The wood is with varnish and then covered with metal dust or foil; the electroplating is then carried out. It is claimed that the doors are incombustible and easily kept clean.

An ingenious photographer has obtained automatically a series of pictures of a train in motion.

Cream Custard Pie—Scald 1½ cups ew milk, to this add 1 tablespoon our mixed with ½ cup sugar. When thickened, stir in 1 cup sweet cream eaten to a froth, and lastly, after removing from the fire, the well-beaten white of 1 egg. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Bake till the custard rises.

Lemon Pie—With 1 cup sugar mix 1½ tablespoons sifted flour, yolks of 2 eggs, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Add new milk sufficient to fill a deep plate. Bake in a rich rust till nearly done, then spread over the whites of the eggs beaten with powdered sugar, and brown lightly.

Vinegar Pie—Three tablespoons sugar, 2 of flour, 2 of water, 5 of vinegar, 6 of molasses or maple syrup. Bake with two crusts.

Mock Mince Pies—One cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup butter, ½ cup vinegar, 3 tablespoons hot water. Boil one minute, add 4 rolled crackers, remove from the fire, and stir in 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves, a little salt and ½ pint chopped raisins. Will make three pies.

Sour Cream Pie—Line 2 pieplates with puff paste, prick well with a fork, and bake in a quick oven. Mix together ½ cup sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 saltspoon salt and the grated rind of 1 lemon. Add to this 4 well-beaten eggs, 1 pt thick sour cream, and the juice of ½ lemon. Turn into the baked crust and place back in a cooler oven until the mixture is firm in the centre. Serve very cold.

Cranberry Pie—Here is a new rule for making this kind of pie, which I tested and found nice. Take 1 pt cranberries and chop them quite fine, line a plate with thin pastry, put in 1 cup sugar, then the cranberries, and sprinkle over the top 1 tablespoon flour. Put on a top crust, and bake until the pastry is done.

HOUSEHOLD WISDOM.

To prevent salt from caking add a little arrowroot.

Mixed mustard will keep a better color if a pinch of salt is added.

To remove quickly the paper from the bottom of a cake, hold it in front of the fire.

Never slam an oven door when anything is baking. Such a proceeding will ruin the contents.

To cut hard boiled eggs in smooth slices dip the knife in water.

The corks of bottles or jars containing substances apt to be sticky should be dipped in a salad oil before being replaced.

Milk that is to be used for coffee should be boiling hot but not boiled. Most coffee epicures desire the cream put into the cup and the coffee poured upon it; it is thought to be richer.

If you have a covered pan in which to roast meat never open it to baste the meat. Keep covered from first to last. The idea is that the pan is full of steam which penetrates to the fibre of the meat. If desired to brown the outside leave the cover off a short time in a quick oven.

When food burns down in a saucepan the damage to the pan may be remedied by boiling soda water in it. Use a teaspoonful of soda to the average burn, with water enough to keep from boiling dry, and after ten or fifteen minutes' hard boiling the burned substance will be so softened that it can be easily scraped off. If the burn is a very bad one it may be necessary to repeat the process, but it is effective.

To the one who wants to know how to clean a rusty sink and then keep it from rusting—first wash it clean with hot water and soap or powder. Wipe it dry, then with a cloth saturated with kerosene wipe it all over, and refrain from using it. All the oil is well absorbed. Ever after use a corn-brush brush. Brush

piece of the carpet with this, and then wash with the sponge and cold water. Dry as much as possible with the sponge, and finally rub with dry cloths. Continue this till you are sure that all the carpet is clean; then let it dry.

OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

A Ray of the Light of Truth on Their Origin and Conduct.

C. E. Howard Vincent, writing to the London Times, says:—First one word as to how these camps came to be formed. They were not of Lord Kitchener's seeking. Far better would it have been, so far as we are concerned, to have left the women and children, the old men and cripples, and the surrendered burghers, to fare as best they could over the country. The Commander-in-Chief made proposal to Commandant General Louis Botha that burghers living peacefully upon their farms should not be molested, or their women and children be harassed. His answer was that the old Transvaal law commanded the service of every man, forbidding surrender without authority, and he would enforce it by every means to the very utmost of his physical power, and that women and children must also suffer. They might, it is true, have been left to this fate, but consideration of humanity compelled that these 130,000 or so should be saved from their own countrymen. They were brought in. The tents of the military were given over to them in thousands. Hospitals were erected. Medical attendance and educational facilities were provided. Employment at a fair wage was obtainable. Games were instituted, and, not least of all, better food, free of all expense, than the great majority had ever enjoyed, equal to that of our own soldiers, food to cook it as they would, with coffee, sugar, salt, potatoes, rice, etc., and 3½ lbs. of meal and 4 lbs. of condensed milk weekly for each child. The cost to the British tax-payer has been, and is, enormous. In common, too, with other steps dictated by humanity in the course of the war the result has been unfortunately to prolong the campaign.

His women and children, his old dependants and young dependents, ledged, fed, educated and doctored by ourselves, the Boer still in the field has been deprived of much of his motive for surrender, been made less of a casual campaigner, now in the laager, now at home, and converted more into a regular soldier.

I will not trespass further upon your space, although the temptation is great to compare these British camps for the friends of our enemies with those of the loyal refugees, deprived of their living by the Transvaal declaration of war and rudely carted over the frontier. For them no public money, no political sympathy, no Opposition champion; only tattered tents, scraps of iron for shelter, no schools, no hospitals, anything good enough. Individual members of the committee could not fail to be shocked by the contrast. I was ashamed.

SHORT SERMONS.

Hosiery covereth a multitude of sins.

One way for a girl to dampen a young man's ardor is to throw him overboard.

Strange as it may seem, it's the girl who doesn't fancy work that does fancy work.

When money is tight what's the matter with the gold cure?

Taking everything into consideration the suspension bridge is without a pier.

It naturally follows that when a nose is broke it hasn't got a scent.

When some men fail at everything else they try marriage.

mise of his being a just and honest emperor.

The highest ambition of the most ambitious Mohammedan is to see a Mohammedan empire founded in Asia, and quite half the troublesome little wars which occur on the Indian frontiers arise either directly or indirectly from this cause. The fanatical priests who so often take it upon themselves to ferment risings of the hill tribes generally have for the object the founding of some such empire, which they more or less honestly believe they are called upon to promote for the good of the whole world. It is this great and grand ambition which makes them such powerful leaders and such relentless foes.

MOHAMMEDAN EMPEROR.

Few such fanatics, however, aim so high as aimed Hallen-isben-gel, who died peacefully a few years since in his home among the hills of the North-West Frontier, without ever having had a chance of drawing his sword in the cause to which he had devoted his life, although the doctrines he taught to his followers have led to not a few of the short, fierce fights which, since his death, have occurred in that part of India.

The dream of Hallen was to march a victorious army of Mohammedans over the whole of southern and central Asia, and over the whole of Europe and Egypt, founding a great empire, of which he was to be emperor, as he went, and converting the people of every religion to his own faith. It was a mad dream, no doubt, but one shudders to think of the slaughter which would probably have occurred if he had lived long enough to take the field with his passionately-devoted followers, and had scored a few successes, for every success would have won him new followers in hundreds, if not in thousands. Oriental races are as slow to the fire of religion, and a few marked successes for Hallen on the North-West Frontier might have been echoed by risings in all parts of the Indian empire, which, while they could never have led to the great Mohammedan triumph Hallen expected, would have been inexpensively disastrous.

However, he died before he had fully armed his small band, and, happily, no one strong enough and ambitious enough to assume his plan was to be found by his followers. But there are still men who are moved by similar ambitions, and, perhaps, the most dangerous of these is Mohammed-ess-Senusi.

Not much seems to be known about this would-be emperor, but what little is known is not reassuring. He is a man between fifty and sixty, possessing an almost

SUPERHUMAN INFLUENCE

over his co-religionists, even over those in the utmost ends of the earth, with whom he manages to communicate in some mysterious way from time to time. For many years he has been hiding in Egypt, as his liberty is supposed to have been endangered by his aim to establish an Islamic empire becoming known to the authorities at Cairo, though it might seem to an outsider that the Egyptian Government attached insufficient importance to Senussi and his ambition, for the necessity for keeping in hiding does not deter him from developing his schemes and communicating with his supporters in India, Persia, Arabia and Turkey, all of which countries, together with the whole of north Africa, his great plan of empire-building embraces.

It is known that he already styles himself emperor of all these countries, and that he has very large funds, in money and treasures, buried in different parts of the great deserts of Egypt. No doubt he is very carefully watched by reliable spies, who would give due warning

ing deeply black-egged, are often distinguished by a touch of purple, being the royal mourning color.

The special copies of the burial service issued to those present at Queen Victoria's obsequies were bound cloth of the same shade.

NEW AND STRANGE.

Electroplated doors are the latest innovation. The wood is coated with varnish and then covered with metal dust or foil; the electroplating is then carried out. It is claimed that the doors are incombustible and easily kept clean.

An ingenious photographer recently obtained automatically a series of pictures of a train in motion. connected the shutter and mechanism of the apparatus electrically to a railway line in such a way that the circuit was completed by the wheels of the train as they passed over the rails; when the train had passed the working ceased and the shutter dropped.

The most recent attempt in the art of deceiving collectors is in practised on lovers of butterflies. Ordinary butterflies are caught and killed; then girls are employed to smear the wings with thin paste of gum, and sprinkle fine metallic powder of various colors on the wings. In this way, the collector can be supplied with the rarest specimens almost while he waits.

A new paint, one that changes color according to the temperature, has been produced by a German, who claims that it is especially adapted for hot boxes of machinery. It is composed of mercuric iodide and ceric iodide mixed with distilled water. When the substance on which it is placed becomes heated to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the paint turns black, but it is red when cold.

A bottle cleaning machine is one of the latest labor-saving devices. Bottles are run backwards and forwards automatically in a "bath" of chemical solution, which cleanses them of dregs, labels, and tinfoil; they are automatically placed on a dryer, and afterwards delivered to a part of the apparatus called the conveyer. They are then ready for a dip into clean water. One man can attend to the machine, which cleans from 22,000 to 30,000 bottles in a day.

OF MANY PARTS.

The watch carried by the average man is composed of 98 pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations. Some of the screws are so small that the eye cannot tell them from specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect scene is revealed. It takes 180,000 of these screws to weigh a pound, which is worth \$1,500. The hair spring is a strip of steel about nine and a half inches long, one-hundredth of an inch wide, one 400th of an inch thick and coiled in spiral form. The five-hundredth part of an inch difference in the thickness of the spring makes a difference of six minutes an hour in the running of a watch. The value of these springs when finished and placed in watches is enormous proportion to the material of which they are made. A ton of steel made into hair springs, when in watch form is worth 1½ tons of pure gold. A mile of hair spring wire weighs less than half a pound. The balance gives five vibrations per second 432,000 per day.

A SIGHT WORTH SEEING.

A dentist with a toothache is a spectacle as rare as it is gratifying. It comes, perhaps, but once in a lifetime, but it brings with it a chance that remains for years.

Bombay with an average temperature of 80.3 is the hottest of the world's large cities.

attempt on his part to hurry along in any part of the world. inted that he could be found ptured at almost a moment's but the authorities fear such on their part would only trouble, whereas, under the stances, there is no danger of immediate warning would not ceived. Official optimism is, r, a well-known trait, and n only hope that in this case, t, it is fully justified by facts, t, Mohammedans are a vast and were they moved by any religious feeling, such as a faith in the destiny of Senussi blish an empire for them, and alled upon by a powerful lead- rise up and strike, the conse- to Christians would be ap- The world would be put thousand years at least.— n's Weekly.

UCH SOUGHT AFTER.

the Royal Invitation Cards Are Like.

ly prized as are invitations to functions, the magic piece of oard itself is not, as a rule, y magnificent appearance. It metimes distinguished from issued by less august entertain- its superior size. The private ion cards of her late Majesty Victoria were about 7 inches y 5 inches broad; but, other- like the everyday attire of Queens, and Princesses, dist- ingly unregal to look at, London Tit-Bits.

"open sesame" to Westminster on the occasion of Queen Vic- coronation was a plain card g the royal arms and the seal Earl Marshal of England, and ed as follows:

Westminster Abbey.
ation of Her Most Sacred Majesty

QUEEN VICTORIA.
Admit One Person
he Gallery in the North Aisle,
ursday, the 28th June, 1838.

Norfolk, Earl Marshal.
rogrammes of the ceremony
rinted in gold letters, on white
or on royal blue strips.

se honored by invitations to the
overeign's evening parties gen-
received a big white card, with
lges, the copperplate form of
tion being:—

Lord Chamberlain has re-
ed the Queen's Commands to
e.....to an Evening
y, on.....the.....of.....
.....o'clock.

Frock Dress
name of the guest, together
late and hour, were of course
in with pen and ink in the
fashion. In the case of the
e operatic performances with

Her Majesty in recent years
imes entertained select aus
at Windsor, dainty books of
ords in white and gold were
d round.

cards giving the privileges of
ling the funerals of members of
yal family, in addition to be-
specially black-edged, are often dis-
shed by a touch of purple, as
the royal mourning color.
special copies of the burial ser-
ssued to those present at Queen
ia's obsequies were bound in
of the same shade.

NEW AND STRANGE.

stroplated doors are the latest
ation. The wood is coated
varnish and then covered with
dust or foil; the electroplating
n carried out. It is claimed
the doors are incombustible and
kept clean.
ingenious photographer recent-

THE LIFE OF A DETECTIVE

HOW THEY ARE SNARED AND SOMETIMES MURDERED.

Some of the Devices Employed by Law-Breakers in Trapping the Police.

A dark cellar, a bull-dog, and a swingin trap-door in a badly lighted passage, constituted the elaborate snare set for a number of Scotland Yard special service officers by a celebrated gang of coiners some little time back.

The desperadoes knew they were being watched, anticipated a raid, and set their trap accordingly. It acted only too well. The police tumbled in one after the other, until no fewer than five of them were busily engaged in warding off the attacks of the ferocious animal. They "quieted" him at last, and, by climbing on one another's shoulders extricated themselves from the pit into which they had fallen; but by that time the quarry had escaped.

It was this same gang who afterwards established what was known as the "Borough Road Mint" where nine-tenths of the base coin at that time circulating in London were made. At the head of the concern was a man named Woodstock—a cunning and cruel criminal with a special grudge against the police.

Knowing that the bull-dog episode would neither be forgotten nor forgiven by those whom he chose to regard as his natural enemies, he tried to get even with them by setting a sort of modification of the old-time "booby-trap" over the only entrance to the room wherein the actual coining operations were carried on. A huge ladle filled with molten lead was so arranged that it would tilt over on top of an intruder on the door being opened, the metal being kept constantly at the proper temperature by a small but ingeniously constructed furnace.

USED MOLTEN LEAD.
Woodstock used to boast to his confederates that he had fixed up this horrible contrivance with the special object of disfiguring for life a certain inspector, whom he (Woodstock) well knew was then on his trail. As a matter of fact, however, its contents were received by a young and comparatively unknown officer, who, pursuing investigations on his own account, indiscreetly attempted to beard the ruffians in their den.

Most of the molten lead luckily fell just clear of the plucky young fellow's head, but he received a small portion in his face—sufficient to mark him for life and to seriously impair the sight of one of his eyes. Nevertheless, suffering agonies though he was, he bravely grappled with the leader ere the latter could draw his revolver; the alarm was raised, other officers rushed in, and the scoundrels were soon safely under lock and key. Fourteen years' penal servitude rewarded the originator of the cowardly plot.

The late Major Le Caron has left it on record how one of his colleagues in the British Secret Service was lured to death by the Chicago Anarchists. He was a young man and enthusiastic; brave, discreet, and self-reliant to a fault. But he had one failing. He could not resist a pretty woman's smile.

It was this trait in his character which proved his undoing. His enemies suspected his mission, and threw in his way one of their hand-somest decoys. She fooled the detective to the top of his bent, found out all about him, and reported to her employers. These latter consulted together, and asked Delilah to find out for them whether her dupe

deputed to watch, and the young officer was naturally very much upset, more especially as he received a severe talking to by his superiors for his supposed neglect of duty. What was his delight, therefore, when a few days later he received an anonymous letter signed "A Friend," and stating that if he would repair to a certain spot near the Castle the missing casket and contents would be returned to him.

WHEN IT WAS FOUND.

Yet he was not without misgivings. There were queer happenings just then in Ireland's capital. Only a short while before, a certain Mr. Field, who had acted as foreman of the jury in a prosecution directed against a notorious batch of quasi-political malefactors, had been murderously assaulted on his own doorstep. The assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were yet at large. He had known Detective-Sergeant Cox, who had been trapped and killed by Dowling and his associates. And, for these and other reasons, he went armed to the appointed rendezvous, and walked however, nor did the writer of the anonymous missive or his agents put in an appearance as promised. After waiting a little he turned to walk away, thinking he had been hoaxed, when on the ground before him, in the middle of the very road he had traversed in coming there, lay the casket. He instinctively grasped tighter the handle of his revolver, and glanced rapidly and fearfully round. No one was in sight, however, so he ran quickly forward and picked up the box.

Instantly, as though a volcano had suddenly burst forth in the quiet street, a bright column of dazzling white light shot high into the air; and people attracted by the terrific report, ran to the spot from every point of the compass.

They found the shattered frame of what had been a man but a few moments previously, a big hole in the pavement, and that was all. No trace of the casket (inclosing an infernal machine) which had brought about the tragedy. No sign of the murderers. These latter were, it is true, unearthed later. But—as Kipling would say—"that is another story."—Pearson's Weekly.

FROSTY FACTS.

Various Items of General and Useful Information.

There are nearly 35,000 gypsies in Britain.

A man is generally at his heaviest in his fortieth year.

Windsor castle has been used as a Royal residence for 790 years.

More people have died from colds than were ever killed in battle.

There is one titled person to every hundred commoners in Russia.

The average canal horse can pull a barge of 25 tons at 2½ miles an hour.

Photographs have been taken of the sea fully 500 feet below the surface.

Six pounds of fish are equal as food to only 3½ lbs. of lean beef or 2 lbs. of eggs.

A six months' cruise decreases the speed of a ship 15 per cent. on the average.

It costs \$75,000 to run a big ocean liner from Liverpool to New York and back.

There are fewer suicides in Ireland than any other country, and most in Saxony.

The Chinese National Anthem is so long that people take half a day to listen to it.

5,527 buildings in North America were destroyed or damaged by lightning last year.

The death rate of Valparaiso is 61.6 per 1,000—a world's record. London's is 21.

MAIDS DEMAND PROOFS.

SOME MEN FACE DEATH TO WIN A BRIDE.

Young Officer Won a Beautiful Bride by a Feat of Daring in South Africa.

Ever since the young lady immortalized by Schiller in his poem, "The Glove," put her lover's courage to the test by throwing her glove among the fierce lions growling in the arena, and dared him to rescue it, there have not been wanting maids who demand proofs of their lovers' prowess before giving heart and hand into their custody.

It is a well-known fact that the courage of many of our brave soldiers in South Africa has been inspired as much by the hope of winning a bride as by love of country, and it has been the memory of many a fair young face six thousand miles away that has steeled the nerves and set the teeth of our soldiers when death has looked them most closely in the face.

Only last spring a young officer of Fusiliers claimed a beautiful bride as the reward of his valour. Many wooers had sought her hand, but only two of them, brother officers in the same regiment, had any chance of winning it, and their claims were so equal that the young lady laughingly promised it to the one who came home from the war with the D.S.O. to prove his valour. Of the two rivals only one returned, having won the coveted order by a feat of almost mad daring in the attack on Pieter's Hill, while his unhappy fellow officer was shot through the heart as he bravely led his men up its

BULLET-SWEPT STEEPS.

Less than two years ago, a young aristocrat, the younger son of a well known peer, won his bride by his prowess as a big-game hunter. He had wooed her for a long time, but the young lady persistently refused to give her consent or even to treat his advances seriously.

"If I marry at all," she would say, "it must be to a man, and not to a mere drawing-room idler and club-lounger."

"Tell me what I can do to prove that I am a man, and I will do it," the lover protested.

"Well," she answered, with a laugh, "you might go out and shoot a few lions, and then come to me."

A fortnight later the lover was on his way to Africa fully determined to clear the continent of lions, but at the very outset of his destructive career he came to grief. The very first lion he encountered not only refused to be killed, but coming to close quarters with the huntsman mauled him so severely that he was taken back to the coast more dead than alive, and it was six months before he could handle a gun again.

To prove that, though nearly killed, he was far from being beaten, he returned again to the interior, and within another six months was on his way home to claim his bride with half a dozen lion-skins to prove that he was more than a mere club-lounger.

A RECENT FATAL DUEL

in Bavaria was the direct consequence of a woman's foolish wish to test the valour of her lover, Herr Corper. The young lady considered that a certain army officer, Captain Heinrich Scheller, had treated her with rudeness at a ball, and when during the same evening Herr Corper asked her to become his wife she declared that she would consent on one condition—that her lover challenged the insolent captain to a duel and punished him for his affront.

The gallant young wooer sought

hed by a touch of purple, as he royal mourning color. special copies of the burial served to those present at Queen a's obsequies were bound in f the same shade.

NEW AND STRANGE.

roplated doors are the latest innovation. The wood is coated with dust or foil; the electroplating is carried out. It is claimed that doors are incombustible and kept clean.

ingenious photographer recently obtained automatically a series of a train in motion. He used the shutter and mechanism apparatus electrically to the line in such a way that the was completed by the wheels train as they passed over the; when the train had passed, working ceased and the shutter d.

most recent attempt in the fine deceiving collectors is now on lovers of butterflies. Or butterflies are caught and killed girls are employed to the wings with thin paste or and sprinkle fine metallic pow- various colors on the wings. s way, the collector can be d with the rarest specimens while he waits.

w paint, one that changes col- ording to the temperature, has produced by a German, who that it is especially adapted t boxes of machinery. It is sed of mercuric iodide and cup- ide mixed with distilled water. the substance on which it is becomes heated to about 100 ; Fahrenheit, the paint turns but it is red when cold.

ttle cleaning machine is one of test labor-saving devices. Bot- e run backwards and forwards atically in a "bath" of chemi- tion, which cleanses them of labels, and tinfoil; they are atically placed on a dryer, and ards delivered to a part of the tus called the conveyor. They hen ready for a dip into clean

One man can attend to the e, which cleans from 23,000 000 bottles in a day.

OF MANY PARTS.

watch carried by the average s composed of 98 pieces, and nufacture embraces more than distinct and separate opera-

Some of the screws are so that the eye cannot tell them spes of dirt. Under a power- ignifying glass a perfect screw ealed. It takes 180,000 of screws to weigh a pound, which t \$1,500. The hair spring is p of steel about nine and one- ches long, one-hundredth of an ide, one 400th of an inch thick oiled in spiral form. The one indredth part of an inch differ- a difference of six minutes per n the running of a watch. The of these springs when finished aced in watches is enormous in rtion to the material of which re made. A ton of steel made air springs, when in watches, th 1½ tons of pure gold. One f hair spring wire weighs less half a pound. The balance ve vibrations per second or 00 per day.

SIGHT WORTH SEEING.

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It was this trait in his character which proved his undoing. His en- emies suspected his mission, and threw in his way one of their dis- somest decoys. She fooled the de- tective to the top of his bent, found out all about him, and reported to her employers. These latter con- sulted together, and asked Delilah to find out for them whether her dupe could swim. Delilah reported that he could not.

A few days later, towards even- tide, the lady, arrayed in a natty boating costume, set out with her victim for a row on the lake, he at the oars, she steering. A mile from shore, Delilah, expressing a wish to change places, rose suddenly from her seat, caught her foot in the tiller ropes, lurched heavily forward, and, in an instant, their frail craft was upset. A second boat, which had been shadowing them all the evening at a respectful distance, darted forward out of the fast-gathering gloom and the girl directed her course to- ward it with the easy strong stroke of a practised swimmer.

"It's all right," she cried, as she approached within hailing distance, "he sank like a stone; help me aboard."

The man in the prow leant over as if to comply with her request, but instead of doing so he struck her up- turned face a terrific blow with a slung-shot. A stifled scream that was half a curse, and the betrayed sank to join the man she had be- trayed. The boat put about, and made for the lights of the distant city as fast as three strong pairs of arms could propel her.

Once only was the silence broken by the double-dyed gang of murder- ers. "She deserved her fate, any- way," said one, as if in extenuation. "Aye," answered the second, "she betrayed the man who trusted her." "Rot!" exclaimed the third—the man who had actually struck the fatal blow—"she knew too much to suit our purpose."

FOR LOVE OF AN ANIMAL.

died Michael Kavanagh at Dublin, in September, 1882. Kavanagh was on special duty under Mr. John Mallon, chief of the Dublin detective depart- ment, who was at that time engaged in hunting down the Invincibles. Kavanagh had been approached by Carey—one of the conspirators who was afterwards hanged—but had re- jected his overtures, and was con- sequently marked for destruction. But he realised his danger and refus- ed to be trapped.

The officer, however, owned a small fox-terrier of which he was inordin- ately fond, and one day a stranger hurried up to him in the street, and excitedly informed him that some men down in a neighboring court were ill-treating his pet. Thrown off his guard, Kavanagh hurried towards the spot indicated, and was prompt- ly set upon and killed. One of his assailants, a man named Michael Walsh, was caught soon afterwards, and sentenced to penal servitude for life; but the instigators of the vile plot escaped scot free.

In the famous Black Museum at Scotland Yard, there is a torn and blood-stained policeman's uniform, which commemorates one of the most mysterious and cruel murders ever recorded in connection with the force in Ireland. Its original owner was a young Dublin constable, who in some unexplained way had incurred the enmity of certain members of the inner circle of a secret society.

One night a casket, said to contain valuable papers, was abstracted from a house which he had been specially

speed of a ship 15 per cent. on the average.

It costs \$75,000 to run a big ocean liner from Liverpool to New York and back.

There are fewer suicides in Ireland than any other country, and most in Saxony.

The Chinese National Anthem is so long that people take half a day to listen to it.

5,527 buildings in North America were destroyed or damaged by light- ning last year.

The death rate of Valparaiso is 61.6 per 1,000—a world's record. London's is 21.

A shipyard at Ominato, Japan, still in operation, was established 1,900 years ago.

For every 194 German families who kept servants ten years ago, only 173 do so now.

Oxford is the largest university in the world; it has twenty-one colleges and five halls.

There are only twenty-three daily runs of 100 miles and upward on all the French railway systems.

The cement made from English river mud and sold abroad, brings in over \$33,000,000 sterling a year.

During the last sixty years the speed of ocean steamers has increas- ed from 8½ to 22½ knots an hour.

Holland has 10,100 windmills, each of which drains 310 acres of land, at an average cost of 20 cents an acre a year.

It requires more than 100 gallons of oil a year to keep the largest lo- comotive in smooth running order.

Fewer than 400 British towns pos- sess public libraries, while Australia has 844 such libraries, with 1,600,000 volumes.

The Prussian prayer-book enjoins that the whole of the service, includ- ing the sermon, shall not last above one hour.

Umbrellas are rarely seen in Pay- ta, Peru, where the average interval between two showers of rain is seven years.

The average number of hairs on a human head is as follows: red, 90,000; black, 103,000; brown 109,000; and fair 140,000.

The life of a steel rail under regu- lar traffic is not more than twelve years. On a siding spur it will serve for a longer period.

In the House of Representatives at Washington the time limit for speech- es is very short, and is strictly car- ried out; it is only five minutes.

If a lead wire will sustain a weight of twenty-eight pounds, a copper wire of the same thickness will up- hold 502 pounds and one of iron 549 pounds.

Norwegian fishery commissioners have been measuring the salmon's leap by means of standards erected below waterfalls. They have found that the fish can leap to a height of twenty-eight feet.

In fifty years the words and phras- es of the English language lexiconis- ed under the letter "A" have in- creased from 7,000 in number to nearly 60,000. Science and inven- tion are largely responsible.

A minister recently preached a ser- mon, and illustrated his point by saying: "You know you plant roses in the sunshine, and heliotrope and geraniums, but if you want your fuchsias to grow you must keep them in a shady nook." After the sermon a woman came up to him, her face beaming with pleasure. "Oh, I am so grateful for that sermon," she said, clasping his hand and shaking it warmly. His heart glowed for a moment—only for a moment, though. "Yes," she went on, fervently, "I never knew before what was the matter with my fuchsias."

There are 556,000 seeds in a bush- el of wheat; 16,400,000 in a bushel of clover.

lounge.

A RECENT FATAL DUEL.

in Bavaria was the direct conse- quence of a woman's foolish wish to test the valour of her lover, Herr Corper. The young lady considered that a certain army officer, Captain Heinrich Scheller, had treated her with rudeness at a ball, and when during the same evening Herr Cor- per asked her to become his wife she declared that she would consent on one condition—that her lover chal- lenged the insolent captain to a duel and punished him for his affront.

The gallant young wooer sought out the captain, and when he refused to give satisfaction struck him vio- lently in the face calling him a coward and a disgrace to the army. This insult left the captain no alterna- tive; a duel was forthwith ar- ranged for the following morning, when Corper received a mortal wound-paying for his foolish gallan- try with his life.

A very tragic story of this kind is told of an Italian lover, Gerolamo Bianco, who sacrificed his life with- out a moment's hesitation to prove his love of Margharita Cassinis. The two lovers were exploring the Tower of Pisa, when as a result of some foolish quarrel the girl passionately declared, "You do not love me."

In vain Bianco professed that he did love her as no man ever yet had loved a woman.

"There is nothing I would not do to prove my love," he passionately exclaimed, as they reached the sum- mit of the tower.

"If you really love me," Marghar- ita answered, petulantly, "you will jump from the tower."

Bianco looked at her for a moment as if to see whether or not she was in earnest, and then, with an "Ad- dio carissima," flung himself over the parapet to certain death. Margharita is now an inmate of an asy- lum near Pisa, and cannot under- stand why her lover does not come to visit her.—London Tit-Bits.

BENEFIT OF EXERCISE.

"Next to bodily cleanliness, exercise may be reckoned as the greatest aid to beauty. In fact, exercise is al- most necessary to cleanliness, for it is a great incentive to perspiration, which is nature's way of throwing the impurities of the body to the sur- face of the skin, from where they are then removed by the use of water. Open-air exercise should be taken every day, but according to strength. One should return home after walking, riding or cycling with a sense of being pleasantly fatigued, but without any feeling of exhaus- tion. Exercise should be taken regu- larly, and, if possible, dumbbells should be used night and morning. The corset should not be worn while exercising with dumbbells. Skipping is an excellent exercise for the figuro and it is one of which our grandmo- thers were fond. It is usual with children to throw the rope forward when skipping, but it is far better to throw it backward, for it expands the chest much better.

SHE WAS ALARMED.

Society Rosebud—"Then you think that Jack cares for me?"

Old Stager—"I'm sure of it. His eyes followed your every movement last night."

Society Rosebud (alarmed)—"Gracious! Do you really think he said all I ate at supper?"

HOW HE CHARGED.

Dr. A.—"Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?"

Dr. B.—"Not much; but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly."

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—Wheat—The market is quiet; red and white wheat are quoted at 73½c to 74c middle freights. On call to-day No. 2, 58½b. wheat was offered at 75c outside, 77c was asked for 50-lb. and 58-lb mixed was offered at 75c on the C.P.R. middle freights. Goose wheat steady; No. 2 was offered on call at 68c on a 14c freight to New York, and 66½c was bid; 68c was bid for 8,000 bush, with sellers at 70c, and 7,000 bush was offered at 69c. A car of feed wheat was offered at 65c outside. Spring wheat is steady at 72c to 73c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 87c for No. 2 northern grinding in transit Sarnia. On call 85c was bid for No. 1 hard North Bay or Sarnia; it was offered at 71c in store at Fort William and at 75c there May delivery; 82½c was bid for No. 1 northern North Bay, with sellers at 84c.

Flour—The market is quiet; cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.90 in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents, and \$4 for strong makers in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Millfeed—Is steady at \$20 for cars of shorts in bulk and \$18 to \$18.50 for bran middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$22 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 56c for No. 1, 54c for No. 2, 51c for No. 3 extra and 50c for feed middle freights.

Buckwheat—On call to-day 54c was asked east and 53½c bid; 53½c was asked on the C.P.R. middle freights, and 54c on a low freight, with 53½c bid.

Rye—Is quiet; on call to-day a car sold at 55c middle freights; it was offered at 65c afloat Montreal May.

Corn—Is rather firmer according to sales made on call to-day. Three cars of yellow sold on a low freight west at 56½c and one car of mixed at 56½c west.

Oats—Are steady; on call a car of No. 2 white sold at 40½c high freights west; No. 2 white were offered at 41½c middle freights, with 40½c bid.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$5.25 for cars of barrels and \$5.40 for bags in car lots Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Are steady; they were offered on call at 82c east and at 81c high freights, with 79c bid. Black eyes were offered at 92c east.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market continues steady, with liberal offerings of creamery and light offerings of choice dairy. Low grade and medium dairies are plentiful, creameries are selling well, and the demand for dairies is poor.

Creamery, prints... 21c to 22c do solids... 20c to 21c Dairy pound rolls, choice 16c to 17c do large rolls, choice... 16c to 16½c do tubs... 14c to 16c do medium and low... 10c to 12½c Eggs—New laid are coming in quite liberally, and the quality of the offerings is very choice. The demand is strong and the market is steady. Prices are:—For case lots of strictly guaranteed new laid, 25c to 26c. Fresh gathered, or lots of new laid, with held or fresh gathered, mixed lots, are quoted at 20c to 23c. Lined are getting scarcer and

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—With another light run at the cattle market to-day, trade was quite brisk. Shipping cattle were scarce in some cases being bought up for export purposes. Good butcher cattle in some instances fetched as high as \$4.50. The total run was but 38 loads. There were 740 head of cattle, 188 sheep and lambs, about 100 hogs, and 10 calves.

Export cattle, heavy...	\$4.50	\$5.50
Export cattle, light...	4.25	4.50
Bulls, export, heavy...	3.50	4.00
Bulls, export, light...	3.00	3.25
Feeders, heavy...	4.00	4.25
Feeders, light...	2.50	2.75
Stockers, 400 to 800lb	2.40	3.75
Butchers' cattle, choice	3.75	4.00
Butchers' cattle, good	3.60	3.75
Butchers' common	2.75	3.00
Butchers' picked...	4.00	4.25
Butchers' bulls...	2.50	3.00
Light stock bulls	2.00	2.50
Milch cows	30.00	55.00
Sheep, export cws...	3.00	3.50
do bucks	2.00	2.50
Sheep, butchers' each...	2.00	3.00
Lambs, cwt...	3.50	4.00
Hogs, best...	6.00	0.00
do light...	5.75	0.00
do fat...	5.75	0.00

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Premier Barton.

A despatch from Melbourne says:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has written to Right Hon. E. Barton, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, suggesting the discussion of the following four subjects at the colonial conference to be held in London next June:—

Trade relations between Canada and Australia.

A fast mail service and a better steamer service between Australia and Vancouver.

The establishment of a line of steamers from Australia to a Canadian Atlantic port via South Africa.

The effect on the Pacific cable project of the concession granted to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company by the Australian States.

Premier Burton says he will be delighted to discuss these subjects with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but that the Federal Government will not delay settlement of the cable question until after the colonial conference.

SAVING MONEY.

Kitchener Gets \$2,500,000 a Month from Canteens.

A despatch from London says:—Col. Sir Charles Vincent, M.P., who has just returned from South Africa, said in the course of a speech at Eton College on Saturday night that by business-like methods Gen. Kitchener was getting back £500,000 a month from the field canteens. Gen. Kitchener advised that people at home should not send the soldiers chocolate and cigarettes, as they can be obtained at the field canteens, but to devote the money to the soldiers' families at home. Many persons think, Col. Vincent said, that Gen. Kitchener is very austere and difficult to approach. As a matter of fact, there was no more accurate statement and a wonderful facility for work. He woke up every morning at five o'clock, telegraphed everywhere, interviewing heads of departments, and devoting the rest of the day to problems of the campaign.

SEVEN PEOPLE INJURED.

A Broken Rail Ditched Part of C.P.R. Train.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Another C.P.R. east-bound passenger

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ONTARIO HOUSE.

ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS.

Mr. Pyne will ask the Ministry:—Is it the intention of the Government to offer a reward to any person discovering an improved process for the transmission of electrical energy.

DR. BARR'S SCHOOL BILL.

Dr. Barr's bill to amend the Public School Act was given a second reading. It aims to remove the provision under which school boundaries cannot be changed for five years. The mover said that in his own county the population was too large in a number of school sections, causing much inconvenience.

The Minister of Education said the department had had considerable correspondence concerning that locality. The law appeared to work very satisfactorily in other portions of the Province. He suggested that the bill go to the Legal Committee. This was concurred in.

THE DUNLOP CASE.

The Speaker read the report of Judges Dwyer and Falconbridge in connection with the estate of John Dunlop of Oxford County. The latter left an unsigned paper, which the Legislature was asked to declare was the will of deceased. The judges reported that in doing so the Legislature would be making a will for a man who died intestate, which would be a dangerous precedent. They advised against it.

ALCONQUIN PARK.

Mr. Carnegie asked:—What varieties of timber are the licensees permitted to cut in the Algonquin Park? Hon. Mr. Davis replied that on limits sold prior to 1892 licensees were permitted to cut pine timber. For a period of 30 years from April 30th, 1900, they were permitted to cut spruce, hemlock, black and yellow birch, cedar and tamarack.

NO ROAD GRANTS ASKED.

Mr. Little asked:—How many counties have been assisted by the Province under the Act for the improvement of public highways?

The Premier replied that the matter was before a number of the County Councils. He had no information except what he had seen in the newspapers and been told by the roads commissioner. No county had yet applied for a portion of the money, because no bylaw had yet been passed, giving them a claim upon the funds.

FRONTENAC'S DEBT.

Mr. Pense, the new member for Kingston, introduced a deputation from the County Council of Frontenac, asking for relief from the Government's claim of \$200,000 against the county in connection with the York Road. The Premier told the deputation that the debt was an asset of the Province, which could not be made away with, and advised the county to send a representative to the Attorney-General with power to settle the account.

EIG DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Township of Tilbury East, Kent County, is constructing an enormous drain, costing \$60,000, having its outlet in Lake St. Clair. It is asking for substantial Government aid under the Drainage Act of 1900. A deputation from the municipality waited upon the Premier to press the request. It was pointed out that the township has already spent \$750,000 in reclaiming drowned lands, the area affected being over 25,000 acres.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Hon. Mr. Stratton informed Mr. McLaughlin that there were 29 guards at the Central Prison.

JAILS AS POOR-HOUSES.

Dr. Barr (Dufferin) moved for a

side settlers has the Algoma way Company settled along road since the passing of the known as the Land Grants Act. Algoma Central Railway Company. How many houses have been on, or adjacent to, their lands. Hon. Mr. Davis replied the lands had yet been appropriated the Algoma Central Railway the Land Grants Act, owing survey not yet being complete the definition of settlers: tion six, such as artisans, one and regular employees, there 2,000 men, not including 2,000 gaged in the construction of railway. Two hundred and houses had been erected.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

In reply to Mr. Whitney, the Minister of Education said the cost the Normal School at London \$96,448.47. The salaries of teachers were \$4,850, and the wage of the other employees \$8. The average attendance for sessions had been 96, and the average last session was 107.

Mr. Boyd was informed that Manitoulin and North Shore It Company had made no application to have the time extended for building of the road.

Mr. Boyd was informed 10,000 copies of the pamphlet titled "East Algoma" had printed, of which 6,000 went director of colonization, and the remainder to Crown land agents.

LACK OF FORESTS.

Thirty Counties have Less The Proper Area.

According to the report of Thomas Southworth, Director Forestry for Ontario, twenty-five per cent of a country should be peculiarly covered with timber to favorable climatic conditions regulate the water supply. The counties of Ontario have less than this percentage. York Peel have only 7 per cent, another county has less than 1 per cent. York County's acre amount 536,015 acres, including 234,416 clearcut, 32,934 woodland, 59,416 waste. Over-clearcut more pronounced in the Western Midland districts than in the east.

A survey of the forestry situation in Ontario gives reason for congratulation and dissatisfaction says the report. The Province gone far towards solving the problem as far as Crown are concerned, but the work area in Older Ontario is scantier and scantier, until extinction is imminent. As regards reforestation, he says that Ontario situation is much better than that of the adjoining states, owing to the fact that lands are held by Crown when timber license granted.

Speaking of the growth of reserves, Mr. Southworth says the Lake Temagami reserve, comprises 1,400,000 acres, composed of 3,000,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet, board measure. He recommends the further increasing of the reserves, in districts where the timber is fitted for the growth of timber says there are large tracts of land on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, and lying along the R. between Pembroke and Mat which are being reforested with pine, and he thinks these could advantageously set aside as reserves, the only difficulty being cancelling of the licenses. He commends an addition to the Township reserve.

Mr. Southworth regards the disposal of the brush, etc., left by lumbermen as one of the serious forestry problems. It is a menace cause of its combustibility, and prevents new growth.

ing well, and the demand for dairies is poor.

Creamery, prints, 21c to 22c
do solids, 20c to 21c
Dairy pound rolls, choice 16c to 17c
do large rolls, choice, 16c to 16½c
do tubs, 14c to 16c
do medium and low, 10c to 12½c
Eggs—New laid are coming in quite liberally, and the quality of the offerings is very choice. The demand is strong and the market is steady. Prices are:—For case lots of strictly guaranteed new laid, 25c to 26c. Fresh gathered, or lots of new laid, with held or fresh gathered, mixed lots, are quoted at 20c to 23c. Lined are getting scarcer and the market for them is firm at 21c for No. 1.

Potatoes—The cold weather has stiffened the market. Cars on the track here are quoted at 65c. Potatoes out of store sell at 75c.

Poultry—There is little but frozen stock offering. Demand is only fair. The best fresh killed turkeys are quoted at 11c to 12c, and chickens at 70c to 80c. Frozen turkeys are quoted at 9c to 10c and chickens at 25c to 50c. Ducks are quoted at 90c to \$1 and geese at 8c to 9c.

Baled Hay—The market is steady, demand being fair and offerings liberal. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10 for choice timothy and \$8.50 to \$9 for medium.

Baled Straw—The offerings continue liberal and the market is steady, with a good demand. Cars on the track here are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50.

PROVISIONS.

The hog product market continues firm, and the market for dressed hogs has also benefited by the cold weather, as holders can retain stocks longer. Local buyers quote \$7.50 to \$7.60 for cars here and holders are asking \$7.70.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$21.50 to \$22; heavy mess, \$20.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons 10½c, cases, 10½c; breakfast bacon, 14c; hams, 13c to 13½c; rolls, 11c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11c. tubs 11½c and pails 11½c.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and only steady. Wheat, spring dull; 1 northern, 82c; winter, no sales. Corn dull, No. 2 yellow, 65½c; No. 3 do, 65c; No. 2 corn, 64½c; No. 3 do 63½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 49½c; No. 3 do, 48½c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c; No. 3 do, 46c. Barley, spot, 67c to 71c. Rye, no offerings.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 11.—Close—Wheat, on passage, quiet and steady; cargoes about; No. 1 Calif., iron, January, 29s 7½d sellers; Walla, iron, January and February, 29s 3d sellers. Maize, on passage firm, but not active. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday steady, French country markets of yesterday steady.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.—Close—Spot wheat quiet; No. 1 standard California, 6s 3d to 6s 3½d; Walla, 6s 1½d to 6s 2d; No. 2 red winter, 6s 1½d to 6s 2d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 1½d to 6s 3d; futures steady; March 6s 1½d, May 6s 2½d. Spot corn steady; old, 5s 5½d to 5s 5½d; new, 5s 4½d to 5s 4½d; futures steady; February 5s 3½d, March 5s 3½d, May 5s 3½d. Flour, 18s 6d to 19s 9d.

Paris, Feb. 11.—Close—Wheat quiet; February 21f 60c, May and August, 22f 60c. Flour quiet; Feb. 27f 15c, May and August 28f 45c.

Antwerp, Feb. 11.—No. 2 red winter, 17½f.

Titchner is very austere and difficult to approach. As a matter of fact there was no more agricultural man. He had extraordinary judgment and a wonderful facility for work. He woke up every morning at five o'clock, telegraphed everywhere, interviewing heads of departments, and devoting the rest of the day to problems of the campaign.

SEVEN PEOPLE INJURED.

A Broken Rail Ditched Part of C.P.R. Train.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Another C.P.R. east-bound passenger train was ditched at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. This occurred at Goose Lake, 20 miles west of Swift Current, a broken rail on the down grade being the cause of the accident. No lives were lost, but seven people were injured. They are H. Lipscomb, Toronto; Mrs. Reid, Roxborough, Mass.; Albert Young, Weewau, Wis.; a brakeman, baggageman, and newsboy, of Medicine Hat, and four Chinamen bound for Montreal. There were no broken limbs, and the passengers were able to proceed on their way eastward in a new train made up at Swift Current. Engine, tender, two cars of fish, and express van remained on the track, proving that the broken rail sprang up after the first part of the train had passed over it. The overturned cars were the sleeper, diner, first-class coach, tourist, colonist, and baggage.

SALOON TRUST FOR CANADA.

To Be Organized in This Country by Earl Grey.

A despatch from London says:—Earl Grey, who sailed on the steamship Germanic Wednesday on his way to visit Lord Minto in Canada, where the Countess has preceded him, is intimately associated with Cecil Rhodes in commercial enterprises, is a director of the British Electric Company, which has important ramifications among American capitalists, but at present is most interested in the public-house trust. This trust is starting public-houses all over England on reformed lines. In them only the best liquors are sold, and all profits, after paying five per cent. to shareholders, are to be devoted to local objects of public utility.

This movement has been wonderfully successful, within a short time 20 such trust companies having been registered in Scottish and English counties, and the new public-houses are already conferring substantial benefits to their localities. Earl Grey purposes to start such a movement in Canada.

CHICKENS TOO HEAVY.

British Wanted Fatted Article Two Pounds Lighter.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A letter was received at the Department of Agriculture on Saturday from a well-known produce house in London, urging a change in the shipment of fatted chickens to England. Birds which have been sent over from Canada during the present few months have averaged over five pounds each. This size is a little too large for English requirements, and the request is now for chickens averaging about three pounds each.

Mr. Hare, poultry expert for the department, says this request can be readily complied with. It will mean that the chickens will have to be handled for one month less than is now the case. The cost of production will be correspondingly less, and the net results to the Canadian poultry raiser just as great as they are to-day.

Kent County, is constructing an enormous drain, costing \$60,000, having its outlet in Lake St. Clair. It is asking for substantial Government aid under the Drainage Act of 1900. A deputation from the municipality waited upon the Premier to press the request. It was pointed out that the township has already spent \$750,000 in reclaiming drowned lands, the area affected being over 25,000 acres.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Hon. Mr. Stratton informed Mr. McLaughlin that there were 29 guards at the Central Prison.

JAILS AS POOR-HOUSES.

Dr. Barr (Dufferin) moved for a return showing the number of indigent and insane persons confined in the different jails of the Province, the length of time so confined, and the reasons therefor. Dr. Barr said it was a blot on civilization that so many of the indigent were confined in the jails. It was evident that the grant for Houses of Refuge did not meet the case. Wealthy counties were evidently averse to making this provision for fear unfortunates would drift in.

The Provincial Secretary said it was a very important matter, many municipalities, however, had taken advantage of the Act, and some \$750,000 had been spent in the erection of houses of refuge. All so well of the system. The use of jails as poor-houses should not be allowed in a Christian country. It was possible a bill would be brought down making it compulsory to provide Houses of Refuge.

CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL LAW.

Mr. Leys (Ottawa) introduced a bill (No. 88), amending the Municipal Act, to enable the Councils of cities, towns and villages to pass by-laws to authorize the laying down of pipes and conduits for transmitting electricity. Another bill (No. 87), moved by the same member, to amend the Toll Roads Expropriation Act, 1901, enabling a township or county council expropriating roads to issue debentures to pay therefor, without the assent of the electors, and to bonus any section of the municipality which is not benefited by the roads purchased. Mr. Leys also moved a bill (No. 89) to amend the Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act, which provides that claims for liens may be registered by a contractor or a sub-contractor within seven days after the giving of the last certificate under the contract.

Mr. Preston (South Brant) introduced a bill (No. 137) to amend the Municipal Act, enabling any municipal council to contract for the purchase or rental of roadmaking machinery.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Harcourt has given notice of a bill to amend the Separate Schools Act.

Mr. Little will ask how many public servants in the employ of the Government of the Province are entitled to receive the gratuity, either at time of death or on removal from office.

Mr. Graham gives notice of a bill to amend the Local Courts Act.

NEW SCIENCE BUILDING.

The plans for the new Science Building at Toronto University are practically complete, and tenders will soon be advertised for. It has been decided to make the building face College street. It will be well back from the street, four storeys high and will be built of stone and pressed brick. Its general plan will be something after the main building of the university, with two wings extending northward, enclosing a quadrangle. The architects promise that the plans submitted will not cost more than \$200,000 or \$225,000 at the most.

HOW MANY SETTLERS?

Mr. Boyd asked:—How many bona

fitted for the growth of timber says there are large tracts of timber on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, and lying along the line between Pembroke and Madoc which are being reclothed with pine, and he thinks these could advantageously set aside as reserves, the only difficulty being cancelling of the licenses. He commends an addition to the Township reserve.

Mr. Southworth regards the disposal of the brush, etc., left by lumbermen as one of the serious forestry problems. It is a menace because of its combustibility, prevents new growths.

Lumbermen, he says, are trying to realize the value of timber as an industry, and are paying attention to the bark of the log.

TRADE OF CANADA.

First Half Fiscal Year Shows Increase of \$18,716,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—For the several months of the current fiscal year ending 31st January, last, the aggregate trade of Canada was \$253,737,739, an increase of \$18,716,000 over the same time last year. The imports were \$119,901, compared with \$104,890, the same time last year. The exports were \$133,019,838, as against \$130,130,760 last year. The total collected was \$18,134,352 against \$16,560,907 last year, an increase of \$1,573,446.

For the month of January the imports amounted to \$11,052, as against \$13,303,76 last year. The duty collected was \$455,810, a gain of \$350,000. The exports of domestic produce amounted to \$13,268,734, as against \$12,762,446.

WILL CROWD WESTMINSTER?

From 8,000 to 10,000 to King Crowned.

A despatch from London says:—The problem of accommodation for those who are entitled to Westminster Abbey at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, together with the question of those whom it is considered desirable to invite, has been one of the most difficult of those that the Government and Abbey authorities have had to solve. It is generally supposed that from eight thousand persons will be present. The following paragraph appears generally well-informed weekly.

"Sixteen inches of room strike most of us as inadequate for our person. Yet this, we are informed, is the space to be each in Westminster Abbey to each 8,000 persons who will be bid attend the coronation."

WERE THEY INVADERS?

Defence of a Boer Charged Murder.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—At the Military Court on Wednesday a burgher named Herklaas Smits was charged with the crime of murder, having, with two other persons known, treacherously killed two Boers in September, 1900. The defence showed that the British were in the neighborhood of the Boers, when two soldiers came to buy food. They were warned that Boers were about, and two men were in the act of entering the house, when both were shot. The Boers concealed close by.

Dr. Lohman maintained that charge was true, it was not murder as being enemies and invaders were liable to be shot.

The court reserved its decision.

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DRYDEN PIONEER FARM.

The Annual Report of Superin- tendent Annis.

The pioneer farm at Dryden has been doing very well during the past twelve months, according to the annual report of Superintendent A. E. Annis, which has been issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

His statement is in part as follows: "The rainfall during the growing season was sufficient for the crops and as a result we cut a splendid crop of hay, but unfortunately, on the 11th of August a severe hail-storm passed over which destroyed the wheat. The oats threshed out only seven and a half bushels per acre, but barley being in stock only the exposed heads were threshed by the hail. I am happy to state, however, that the storm was only about a mile in width, and therefore damaged badly only a few in the settlement. Outside of these the settlers report very good crops this season. Our first frost occurred on September 7th, too late to do any damage, and it only assisted in ripening the potatoes earlier.

"Small fruits, especially raspberries and black currants, have done well. The trees all made considerable growth during the season, and have been wrapped in tar paper for protection in the winter.

"During the year 4,660 acres were sold to forty-five different parties, five of whom came from Manitoba, three from England, one from Scotland and the remainder from old Ontario. Since this settlement was opened up five years ago 41,200 acres of land have been sold, and 149 lots in Dryden village.

"The gold claims south of Dryden have had considerable work done on them during the season. One company is shipping 300 tons to the reduction works at Keewatin. This locality is apparently one of the best in the Rainy River District, having large veins and the gold evenly distributed in them.

"The water power at this point is still unused, except by the planing mill. This would make an excellent site for a grist mill."

RUNS ON ROCKS.

Steamer Grecian Likely to be a Total Loss at Halifax.

A despatch from Halifax says:—Hard and fast on the rocks of the western side of the harbor, the Algon Liner Grecian is wedged, and while efforts are being made to pull her off these have so far proved futile, and the hopes of ultimate success are very slim indeed. The Grecian was on a voyage from Liverpool for this port via St. John's, Newfoundland, and she had only one passenger, Henry Blair, of St. John's, who was taken off by the lifeboat crew at Herring Cove. At 2:30 Sunday morning the Grecian took aboard Pilot Wm. Flemming off Chebucto Head, the entrance to the harbor. A few minutes later the steamer was reported by the lookout station at Camperdown. In less than an hour thereafter she was hard and fast on the rocks at Sandwich Point, just below York redbut and about five miles from her pier.

The Grecian had 300 tons of cargo. She had for Berlin, Ont., 1,051 bundles of wet salted hides; for Montreal two cases of cotton, two packages of dry goods, 25 bundles of steel, 350 bars of steel, two bales of mats; for Quebec, 10 bales of skins; for St. Catharines, Ont., 190 bundles of steel; for Stratford, Ont., 13 barrels of oil.

AN IMPORTANT PRISONER.

Romantic Story of the Marriage of Captain Muller.

THE EARTH IS NOT ROUND.

A Canadian Who Combats Commonly Received Scientific Ideas.

John S. McClelland, of St. Catharines, writes in The Mail and Empire: Respecting the much-heralded success of Prof. Marconi in sending telegraphic signals from England to Newfoundland—a distance of 1,700 miles—without the use or intervention of wires, I do not dispute that he did so. What I hold, however, is that if this signal, or these signals, were sent and received, as alleged, the established notion of the earth's rotundity or sphericity receives another and most serious set-back. My contention, briefly, is this: Accepting the Newtonian theory that the earth is globular in form, with a circumference at the equator approximately 25,000 miles, rotating daily on its own axes and making an annual elliptic journey through space around the sun, these conditions must necessarily and mathematically follow. The curvature or drop from the man sending the signal in England to the man receiving the signal in Newfoundland is three hundred and sixty-five miles; and between the two points a barrier or arc ninety miles in height exists. There is no getting around this fact. The deduction is as simple as the rule of three and requires no speculative "theory" to bolster it up. I point out that the electric flash, or wave, or whatever you may choose to call it, starts from the operator's hands in England in a straight line, as a ray of light from a searchlight would. If so, and the earth is globular in form, at the distance of 1,700 miles from its starting point, it would be three hundred and sixty-five miles above the "station" aimed at to say nothing of the barrier ninety miles high it would have to pass through or around in its aerial flight.

I am greatly amused at the contending theories with regard to the transmission of this electrical wave or influence. The Marconi-ites claim that the air is the "conducting" medium, and that the current reaches its objective point through this channel. I venture the assertion that the air is one of the greatest non-conductors of electricity we have. Witness the forked and jagged lightning flash and the erratic efforts of celestial bolts to get through it. But there is nothing to prevent this wave, or influence, being carried through this non-conducting body in the same way that sound and light travel, and the surface of the earth and water being perfectly level, the distance this wave or influence can be projected is limited only by its initial force and atmospheric conditions. If the air is a "conductor" of electricity, in the technical sense of the term, the signal started from England would reach Jerusalem or South Africa as readily as it would Newfoundland. When electricity touches a "conductor" the whole body of the conductor is permeated, or charged. The veriest tyro in electrical phenomena will admit this fact. These wireless signals or waves then, pass over the earth, through the air, and reach the stations at which they are received in a perfectly straight line. I think a moment's consideration will show the reasonableness of this contention.

In contrariety to the aerial hypothesis, I see that a "scientist" by the name of Professor Trowbridge of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has got it all figured out the other way. He has been having some fun between the back yard of the university and his house a mile or so distant, and he has decided that it is through the earth and not through the air that these

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Counterfeit two-dollar bills are circulating freely in Hamilton.

Manitoba's estimates for the year show a probable expenditure of \$1,288,868, and a revenue of \$1,534,618.

Mr. Justice Lister died of heart failure early Sunday morning in Toronto.

Librarian R. T. Lancefield, of Hamilton, is missing, and it is said his accounts are in a bad way.

A trunk from New York containing 6,000 cigars was seized at Montreal. There were no revenue stamps on the cigars.

David Sutherland, of Montreal, shot and dangerously wounded his wife in a fit of jealousy, and then turned the revolver on the policemen sent to arrest him. The officers rushed in and overpowered him.

"Cockfighting is another evil which it seems impossible to restrain," says the annual report of the Ottawa Humane Society.

George Matthews of Ottawa, while working in a slaughter house was kicked in the face by a pig, and lost part of his jaw and a tooth.

The shareholders of the Cockshutt Plov Company of Brantford have decided to increase the capital stock of the company from \$250,000 to \$750,000 and to double the capacity of the works.

President Booth, of the Canada Atlantic again denies the sale of that railway.

Three locomotives for the Canadian Northern road left the Kingston works on Thursday.

At Kingston \$20,000 has already been raised toward the \$30,000 for the Grant Convocation Hall at Queen's University.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada will open its doors for business on the first of May, and the president and general manager will be located in Montreal.

An action has been started at Montreal to unseat Mayor Cochrane, on the ground that his election was illegal because the electors were not given an opportunity of voting for ex-Mayor Raymond Prefontaine.

FOREIGN.

Jamaica has a surplus this year, for the first time in a decade.

A bill is before Congress to protect Foreign Ambassadors from Anarchist assaults.

Mrs. Madeline Back, married a month ago, drowned herself at Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Dewet has again broken through the British cordon that was closing in upon him.

A Buffalo Coroner named Boller was arrested on a charge of stealing money from a corpse.

Dr. Kemp of Vienna is building a submarine boat, and will attempt to reach the North Pole under the ice.

Statements of trade depressions in Germany are confirmed.

The Dowager Queen of Marguerita, widow of King Humbert, will make a trip to the United States, travelling incognito.

Mashashi Fugita, of Hokkaido, Japan, is at Chicago to learn the brewing business, and will then teach it at home.

The Board of Health of New York seized and destroyed 3½ tons of baking powder containing 29 per cent. of powdered rock.

At Elizabethport, N.J., masked robbers bound and gagged a watchman in the office of George Hill, contractor, and carried off \$2,500 in

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Half Fiscal Year Shows Increase of \$18,716,000.

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ALL CROWD WESTMINSTER.
n 8,000 to 10,000 to See King Crowned.

A despatch from London says:—The problem of accommodating those who are entitled to be in Westminster Abbey at the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, together with the question of whom it is considered desirable to invite, has been one of the difficult of those that the Government and Abbey authorities have had to solve. It is generally expected that from eight to ten thousand persons will be present. The following paragraph appears in a well-informed weekly:—"Sixteen inches of room would be a most of us as inadequate for person. Yet this, we are credibly informed, is the space to be allowed Westminster Abbey to each of the persons who will be bidden to attend the coronation."

WERE THEY INVADERS?
A Boer Charged With Murder.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—The Military Court on Wednesday afternoon named Herklaas Smit was charged with the crime of murder, in which, with two other persons unknown, treacherously killed two soldiers in September, 1900. The evidence showed that the British camp in the neighborhood of Heklaas, when two soldiers came to food. They were warned by the Boers that Boers were about. The men were in the act of leaving the house, when both were shot by the concealed Boers.

Lohman maintained that if the charge was true, it was not murder, but the killing of invaders, they were liable to be shot.

The court reserved its decision.

was hard and fast on the rocks at Sandwich Point, just below York Road, and about five miles from her pier.

The Grecian had 300 tons of cargo. She had for Berlin, Ont., 1,051 bundles of wet salted hides; for Montreal two cases of cotton, two packages of dry goods, 25 bundles of steel, 350 bars of steel, two bales of mats; for Quebec, 10 bales of skins; for St. Catharines, Ont., 190 bundles of steel; for Stratford, Ont., 13 barrels of oil.

AN IMPORTANT PRISONER.

Romantic Story of the Marriage of Captain Muller.

A despatch from London says:—Among the prisoners reported captured in Lord Kitchener's despatch of Tuesday, is Captain Muller, of the late Staats Artillery, an officer who has been very active throughout the war, and whose fighting qualities are greatly appreciated by the Boers. A somewhat romantic story is told of this officer's marriage. The date for this was fixed on a day that happened to coincide with Lord Roberts' advance on Johannesburg. The gallant officer compromised between love and duty by getting a day's leave to visit Pretoria to get married, promising to be back at his post the same evening. The leave was given, and the journey to and from Pretoria and the marriage ceremony was performed within sunrise and sunset, and husband and wife never met again until a long time afterwards, when the lady obtained leave from the British authorities to go and visit her husband for the purpose of inducing him to surrender. This he declined to do, and has been very active in the field up to his capture.

TROUBLE IN THE AFGHANS.

The Ameer Befriends the Great Fanatic.

A despatch from London says:—The news of impending trouble in Afghanistan is complicated by the announcement of the Ameer's unaccountable friendship for Haddaullah, the dangerous fanatic who has always done all he could to embroil England and Afghanistan.

The late Ameer used this fellow, but always with a keen knowledge of the danger of trusting him. When it seems likely that movements are on foot, with more or less Russian support, to contest Haddaullah's claims to at least part of his territory, the Ameer's sudden liking for this fanatic in disquieting to the British in India.

ROTTEN EGGS.

Great Excitement in the French Chamber.

A despatch from Paris says:—There was great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday when a woman arose before the tribune in the seats reserved for the public and shouted:—"M. Paulmier (a member) is a thief. He has robbed me of 20,000 francs." Then she threw a bag of rotten eggs about the Chamber. The woman was arrested.

ANOTHER FAMINE IN INDIA.

Thousands of Workers Are Unemployed.

The correspondent of the London Daily Mail, in a despatch, says, there is little doubt that India is threatened with another severe famine. This is the more to be dreaded because the area affected is particularly the same which has been ravaged during the last two years.

England has 7,832 chimney-sweepers and soot merchants.

men will admit this fact. These wireless signals or Raves then, pass over the earth, through the air, and reach the stations at which they are received in a perfectly straight line. I think a moment's consideration will show the reasonableness of this contention.

In contrariety to the aerial hypothesis, I see that a "scientist" by the name of Professor Trowbridge of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has got it all figured out the other way. He has been having some fun between the back yard of the university and his house a mile or so distant, and he has decided that it is through the earth and not through the air that these wireless signals are conducted. Fancy such rot from one of the best physicists in the country. To what extremes "science" will go in order to blind itself to fact! Scientific theory says the earth is round, therefore it must be round, and every conceivable sort of twisting is done to make it round, whether or no. A moment's thought would convince the most stupid votary of science that the Newtonian theory is the height of absurdity.

A word in closing. Toronto is a city of colleges and universities. You have an Astronomical Society there holding regular meetings, and the reports of their doings published by you from time to time afford me lots of amusement. I have had a challenge out for several years and repeat it now. There is not a professor in one of your colleges or universities, nor an officer or member of your Astronomical Society who can produce a single fact in support of his belief in the earth's sphericity that cannot be knocked higher than the proverbial "Glebe's kite." I have been looking for this for many years. Probably your influence will induce someone to speak out.

About the Cadet Corps.

The power conferred upon the educational institutions of the Dominion to form drill companies, or, as they are commonly called, cadet corps, is being taken advantage of right along the line. Quebec appears to vie with Ontario in this respect, and there always appears to be plenty of aspirants for the position of acting captain and the two subalterns. As the school year comes to an end the senior pupils leave, and their places as officers of their corps are quickly filled.

In looking over the many cases that are gazetted from time to time, names of lads appear whose fathers or relatives of the same name are well known in militia circles. In the last batch is found, for instance, Lt. T. S. Bertram, promoted to the captaincy of the Dundas High School Company—a worthy son of his father, the commanding officer of the 77th Battalion, of that town.

A Definition.

"Ta, what is a diplomat?"
"A diplomat, my son, is a liar who does not get found out."

SENT TO MILNER.

Correspondence Regarding Proposals for Peace.

A despatch from London says:—Copies of the correspondence exchanged between the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Great Britain on the subject of peace in South Africa have been mailed to Lord Milner, who will be instructed to ask Lord Kitchener to communicate the contents to the Boer leaders in the field. Mr. Chamberlain says that if the leaders of the Boer forces proposed to Lord Kitchener negotiations for a settlement, the proposal would be forwarded for the consideration of the Government.

Statements of trade depressions in Germany are confirmed.

The Dowager Queen of Marguerita, widow of King Humbert, will make a trip to the United States, travelling incognito.

Mashashi Fugita, of Hokkaido, Japan, is at Chicago to learn the brewing business, and will then teach it at home.

The Board of Health of New York seized and destroyed 3½ tons of baking powder containing 29 per cent. of powdered rock.

At Elizabethport, N.J., masked robbers bound and gagged a watchman in the office of George Lill, contractor, and carried off \$2,500 in cash.

Speaking of the world-wide congratulations sent Emperor William on his recent birthday anniversary, he said he was greatly gratified.

Elijah Lamar, an elder in Holiness Chapel in Nashville, Tenn., dropped dead while offering up prayer there on Sunday morning.

Between Beaver and Van Port, Pa., the new Standard Steel Company will establish its plant and build houses for 3,000 workmen.

Dr. Paul Walter of Clinton, Iowa, substituted the cornea of a live hare's eye for a leathery cornea in one of William Stricknell's eyes, and he is now able to see.

A penny daily in the City of Mexico is advocating a Latin-American unity lest the United States, under the pretext of bestowing the blessings of peace, impose her rule by force.

Joseph Martin, of Panama, Ill., says that he is one of the several heirs to a vast estate amounting to \$16,000,000, for whom the Bank of England advertised some time ago.

Lieut. Carl von Stutterheim has brought suit in Berlin against Miss Lillian Middleton, an American heiress who has broken off their engagement, to compel her to pay the debts he contracted in anticipation of winning her fortune.

Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii recently introduced a bill in Congress increasing annual salaries as follows: President of the United States, \$100,000; Vice-President, \$25,000; Cabinet officers, \$15,000 each; members of Congress, \$10,000.

DULL TRADE.

Thousands of Workers are Unemployed.

A despatch from Stockholm says:—There is great suffering among the unemployed in the chief cities of Sweden and Norway. A union of idle workmen has been formed in Gothenburg, and the names of 5,000 persons have been enrolled. These figures are unparalleled in the history of that city. The situation in other cities is scarcely more favorable.

The town councils have been petitioned to organize relief works to tide over this period of depression. They are blamed for want of foresight in failing to provide means for carrying the poor through the severities of the present winter.

LEYDS STILL BLOWING.

Says the War Will Go on for Ten Years.

A despatch from Brussels says:—The Utrecht correspondent of the Petit Bleu states that in an interview Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal said:—"We intend as quickly as possible to inform the Boer leaders in South Africa of the exact significance of the Anglo-Dutch correspondence and everything connected with it. We have received very recent information from South Africa, which is very reassuring. The war will go on for ten years, if necessary."

Delineator

Free

For One Year.

To every customer making \$10.00 worth of purchases from us during this month from this date on we will give the Delineator free for one year. Its the best fashion publication — over 200 pages comes every month.

To every customer making a \$1.50 purchase we will give the March Delineator.

Not how cheap but how good an article we can give you for your money is our way of selling.

New Blouse Silks 60c.

Some choice Blouse Waist Silks, floral and polka spot ideas, 60c, 75c, \$1.00.

Fine English Long Cloth 10c.

A special lot new to hand, fine soft finish English long cloth, 36 inches wide, 10c.

Just the sort to make up for Underwear and Skirts.

White Skirts \$1.

We wish to ask your attention to this special among our white goods a full size, full width skirt, large flounce of embroidery, and dust flounce underneath. Also five rows of tucking, a special bargain \$1.00.

TWO SATURDAY BARGAINS

Towels for 18c the Pair,

regular 25c and 30c kinds, only 2 pairs to one customer.

English Wrapperette,

flannelled both sides, only 400 yards to sell, regular 14c quality for 7c the yard. Not more than 9 yards to one customer.

Bad Coughs

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could find no relief until I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Only one-fourth of the bottle cured me."

L. Hawn, Newington, Ont.

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Three sizes: 25c, enough for an ordinary cold; 50c, just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

THE German government has for some time past been charging ten cents per bushel duty on Canadian wheat. Much Manitoba wheat has, however, reached German ports from New York, described as American wheat, and been admitted, as such, duty free. Now this trick of evasion has been discovered, the enterprising Yankee will have to sell his own grain for shipmen to Germany and use the Manitoba wheat at home. Will the German gain anything?

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

PROVINCIAL PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

Special for THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

During the past more than two weeks, since Premier Ross made his annual Financial Statement, as Minister of Finance, the whole financial management of the Province and the financial administration of the Government have been pretty thoroughly threshed out, and it is needless to say that every candid and intelligent observer must feel convinced that though the Conservative opposition have, one and all, tried so hard to make out some case against the present Government there has been a failure to do so. Not only is the Province of Ontario in a better financial position to-day than any other province of the Dominion,—both free from debt and with an actual ready cash surplus at call in the Banks, drawing interest regularly—but no other government of the Dominion, provincial or dominion, can show cleaner hands and more untarnished reputation. It is a truly remarkable thing that though the Liberals of Ontario have now been thirty odd years continuously in office and, though during that time more than a hundred million dollars has been received in their hands and paid out again, no personal or public scandal of jobbery at any time has ever been brought home to any one member of the administrations. And the opposition have tried hard enough to do that, and they are still trying hard enough.

Some men seem great on small things and small on great things.

THE SANDFIELD SURPLUS.

It seems a sort of last resort, but it is coming to that, for the Conservatives are again talking about that surplus of two and a half millions the Sandfield Macdonald government had on hand when it got defeated and went out of power. That surplus fact has been made to do service, more or less, for the past thirty years. The question is over and over again propounded: "Where is all that surplus now?" "What would have been the extent of that big surplus if Sandfield had lived and been retained in office to-day?"

As some use is now being made, or attempted, of that old time surplus to-day, and how it has been all dissipated, it may be well enough to give again a reminder of some of the facts of the case.

1. The first four years after Confederation, during which that much talked of surplus was accumulated, were years of revenue more than of expenditure. Much outlay had not yet become necessary, or hardly even possible. The large sources of revenue of to-day were about as large then. The Dominion subsidy, a principal source, was as great, and greater in proportion our population than it now is. The returns from the sale of Crown lands were also large, for very large sales were made. On the other hand, there were yet but few outlays, though arrangements were being made for them.

2. Sandfield Macdonald never intended to keep that surplus on hand, and it would have been a poor policy for any government of this Province to thus hoard up when the country stood in need of so much development. It is well enough known that at the last session of the First Legislature, before he made his unsuccessful appeal to the country, he had made arrangements that would have required the expenditure of every dollar of it, and more too.

He introduced a bill in the House and forced it through, providing for the expending of a million and a half—more than half of all his surplus—in bonusing railways to be constructed. The provisions of that measure were so objectionable that it was an important factor in his defeat. It was provided that the Government of the day could pay over the sums thus set apart to any road, or company, they saw fit, without the consent of, or even reference to, the Legislature. We have never since had any measure of the kind so framed as to be so much open to the corrupting of constituencies. The fund was so set apart and beyond the control of the Legislature that any county applying for aid could be frankly told, "You can have it if you elect candidates to support us, and not otherwise." The voice of the Province was against him on that account.

Then, arrangements had already been made for the erection of a number of important public institutions which the Province then needed and which we now have. Among these may be mentioned the Agricultural College and Model farm. A quantity of land was bought for that purpose, but before the building operations were commenced the Government was defeated. The succeeding Government purchased land for the purpose at Guelph, as the location at Mimico and the land were not considered well adapted to the purpose. The College was built there and has been in operation ever since.

grind" they had better elect supporters of him.

That building has since been completed, with large additions and improvements, and has now 140 in the institution costing \$32,750 for its maintenance. No doubt costs would have been as large to government.

The London Insane Asylum has been partly completed in Sir Sandfield Macdonald's time, but it had not been fully completed and the expense of its maintenance have all had met since. It has now over a sand patients in constant attendance and the cost of its maintenance round figures, \$130,000 a year.

The Central Prison had also projected by the Macdonald Government, but only a part of the expense had been incurred in that time. Then there have come the expenses of its maintenance, now within its walls 450 prisoners and their yearly cost to the Province is over \$62,000. Yet this is all to the counties by relieving them of many of which would be crowded for this prison.

These are but a part of the institutions that Sandfield Macdonald had very properly made arrangements to build and maintain, and which since been completed and expended from time to time as necessities required. It will be easily seen the carrying out of the plans Sandfield would have dissipated

Central

LOAN &

TORONTO

Cor.

HON. GE.

Paid-up

Reserve

3½%

4%

WRITE FOR REPORT

E. R. WOOD, Managing

Towels for 18c the Pair,

regular 25c and 30c kinds,
only 2 pairs to one customer.

English Wrapperette,

flannelled both sides, only 400
yards to sell, regular 14c quality
for 7c the yard. Not more
than 9 yards to one customer.

Be sure and examine the
Remnant tables.

Rainproof Raglanettes

These are the very latest styles
English goods, guaranteed to wear,
prices \$4.25, 5.50, 6.50. Come in
and see these useful stylish garments.

Two Dress Goods Items.

Among the very new things we
ask attention to the new weave (Crepe
basket style) called Toille de Nord,
in suit lengths, 5½ yards to the suit
at \$5.00 the suit.

Wool Satin de Soie, a very smooth
bright finish wool material, beautiful
in appearance, and will make a
splendid wearer—in black and colors,
special 65c the yard.

French Taffeta Silk \$1.00.

This is a special quality pure silk,
extra heavy 24 inches wide, black
only, worth \$1.10 for 1.00.

For the Men.

Just to hand all the new shapes in
4-ply Collars, every size—2 for 25c.

White Shirts—short or long bosoms
with new improved cushion bands,
75c and \$1.00.

March Fashion Sheets free.
Delineator for March now in, 15c.
New March patterns in stock—
mailed free to any address on receipt
of price.

Every time you come to town come
here, new goods coming along almost
every day. Make this store your
meeting place with friends—you're
free here to come and go. No one
urged to buy.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co

Cheapside. Napanee.

cleaner hands and more untarnished
reputation. It is a truly remarkable
thing that though the Liberals of
Ontario have now been thirty odd
years continuously in office and,
though during that time more than a
hundred million dollars has been re-
ceived in their hands and paid out
again, no personal or public scandal
of jobbery at any time has ever been
brought home to any one member of the
administrations. And the opposition
have tried hard enough to do that, and
they are still trying hard enough. Mo-
lehill has been magnified almost
into mountains in the vain efforts to
make out some case of scandal but
their efforts have signally failed.

Looking back over a few years it
now seems truly amusing to note what
straits the opposition have resorted to
in order to make out some case, and
how they have, one and all, failed. Years
ago the whole country heard from the
opposition the outcry about "that calf
with a cough" at the Agricultural Col-
lege,—how one of the high priced and
thoroughbred Durham heifer calves had
been detected with a bad cough, and pos-
sibly the whole of the herds there had
tuberculosis—consumption—and ought to be
slaughtered in order to prevent the con-
tagion going all over the country. It was
all, they said, because of the neglect and
mismanagement of that Provincial col-
lege. However, that calf grew into a
healthy cow and reared good healthy
calves of her own, and the whole story
was spoiled. Then what a hue and cry
there was about the "Humber piggery,"—
how it had been located in an unhealthy
place; how all the hog cholera, and the
pork made from them was diseased and
might cause disease and death to con-
sumers of it. Mr. Whitney and his lieuten-
ant, Mr. St. John, spent hours, if not days,
on the floor of the Legislature and over
the country in discussing that un-
savory subject, and the columns of their
party fairly reeked with it, but none of
the calamities predicted ever happened.
Whether they really ever expected
such would happen is now questionable.

Then came the cry about the "Ram
Dan" and the "silver medal bull," all
under Government management too—
stories the ridiculousness of which
they themselves now must laugh at,
and which had not the political effect
on the people they tried so hard to
work up. But, would the Opposition
ever have worked so hard to magnify
such trivial matters into veritable bug-
bears if they had anything of more
importance to make use of?

At the present session hours and
hours have been spent in discussing
the school book question—which was
long ago an old and threadbare issue,
simply because there was nothing
newer or more important to present.
It has been now, and in former years
too, clearly enough shown that the
schools of the country were never be-
fore supplied with as good a class of
school books—the reading matter all
well arranged, well printed, well
illustrated and well and strongly
bound. The school books, too, were
never so cheap as they now are, and
the Government has required that
every book shall have the price clearly
printed on the binding, so that buyers
of them shall not be anywhere charged
more than a reasonable price or profit.
But, these trivial objections would not
be so much used if something more
important could be found. It is evi-
dent enough that it is no fault of the
Conservative opposition that some
points of real substantial objection
cannot be laid bare.

been made for the erection of a number
of important public institutions which
the Province then needed and which
we now have. Among these may be
mentioned the Agricultural College
and Model farm. A quantity of land
was bought for that purpose, but be-
fore the building operations were com-
menced the Government was defeated.
The succeeding Government purchased
land for the purpose at Guelph, as the
location at Mimico and the land were
not considered well adapted to the
purpose. The College was built there
and has been in operation ever since.
Its original cost was over \$100,000
we believe, and the expense of its
maintenance amounts to about
\$75,000 a year. These figures are not
disputed by the Opposition and would
probably be as great under any gov-
ernment.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at
Belleville, had also been projected by
Sandfield Macdonald, the land pur-
chased and the building partly erected.
He was present himself when the cor-
ner stone was laid and made a speech
in which he plainly told the people of
Hastings that if they had "axes to

now within its walls 450 pris-
ons and their yearly cost to the Pro-
vince is over \$62,000. Yet this is all
to the counties by relieving their
many of which would be crowded
for this prison.

These are but a part of the p-
institutions that Sandfield Macd-
had very properly made arrange-
to build and maintain, and which
since been completed and exte-
from time to time as necessities
required. It will be easily seen
the carrying out of the plans ne-
projected would have dissipated
entire surplus and greatly in-
the after year's current expendi-
It seems, therefore, absurd to
about his surplus and his small y-
expenditures in the light of the p-
day and its needs.

What the present Government
done over and above all that was
projected, and which has only m-
growing needs and help build u-
develop our Province to a far g-
extent than the mere hoarding u-
surplus, will be referred to in a l-
letter. Even Sir John Macdonal-
his day, though a friend and sup-
of Sandfield Macdonald, was kno-
publicly condemn the hoarding
somewhat miserly policy of the
gentleman, and declare it was
such a policy as he would purs-
advise to others.

CLOSE OF BUDGET DEBATE.

On Tuesday evening, 11th ins-
long drawn out debate was brou-
a close. It was expected, as is
in such debates, that the Leader
Opposition would make the concl-
speech of the debate, in which
financial policy of his party wo-
clearly announced and defended
followed by the Leader of the G-
ment, or one of his principal colle-
The galleries of the House were
in expectation of hearing these r-
concluding speeches, which were
made. Mr. Whitney, as Opp-
leader, had not a word to say
the whole debate, and if he h-
new policy to announce he was
at the expected time.

On the Government side th-
speech was made by the Ho-
Davis, Minister of Crown Land
is said to be one of the most ef-
camp sign speakers in the Legis-
It was expected that Mr. Whitne-
had he spoken, would have be-
lowed by either Hon. Mr. St-
Provincial Secretary, or Hon. G-
Ross, Premier, both of whom
rattling good speakers, and
have pretty thoroughly dissected
criticised the Conservative l-
position, had he seen fit to tal-
It is said that is just the reasc-
he opened not his mouth. No
he esteemed discretion the bett-
of valor. He is most apt to p-
his vials of wrath and make hi-
valiant challenges on far off c-
platforms, where no one is r-
to answer them.

The concluding speech of Mr.
was an effective one. In the ou-
said that there was no Province
Dominion and no state in the
American Republic which coul-
pare with Ontario's present fi-
position. It was then an oppo-
for Mr. Whitney or any of
lowers to disprove that assertic-
they felt it possible to do so
there was no answer. He cor-
by reiterating the fact clearly
by the Premier, in the opening
speech, that the surplus of rec-
the Government for the past ye-
over \$400,000 over all expend-
and there could be no question

That Cough Hangs On

You have used all
sorts of cough reme-
dies but it does not
yield; it is too deep
seated. It may wear
itself out in time, but
it is more liable to
produce la grippe,
pneumonia or a seri-
ous throat affection.
You need something
that will give you
strength and build
up the body

SCOTT'S EMULSION

will do this when everything
else fails. There is no doubt
about it. It nourishes,
strengthens, builds up and
makes the body strong and
healthy, not only to throw
off this hard cough, but to
fortify the system against
further attacks. If you are
run down or emaciated you
should certainly take this
nourishing food medicine.

all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO, CANADA

THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO

CANADA

Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000

Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½% Interest allowed on
Deposits Repayable on
Demand

4% Interest allowed on
Debentures Repayable
on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL
REPORT AND FURTHER
INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,

Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,

Asst. Manager

Corporation of the TOWN OF NAPANEE.

To the Municipal Council of the Town of Napanee:

GENTLEMEN.—We, your Auditors, beg to submit the following report:—

We have gone carefully over all the items of Receipts and Disbursements by your Treasurer for the year ending December 31st, 1901, and find same correct with vouchers and authority for all payments.

We beg to submit herewith an Abstract Statement of the income and expenditure by your Treasurer, also of the income and expenditure by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Education for the Collegiate Institute and Public Schools of the Town; also Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Town as on the first of January last. The Chairman of the Board of Education informs us that the security held by the Board of Education in regard of the Secretary-Treasurer of the School Board is satisfactory to the Board.

We beg to submit memo of securities held by your Town Clerk for the due performance by the Treasurer of his duties, which we have examined and consider satisfactory.

We also submit memo of insurance received from your Town Clerk.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, } Auditors.
GEORGE B. MILLS, }

January 24th, 1902.

SUMMARY.

Receipts from Jan. 1st, 1901, to Dec. 31st, 1901.	Payments from Jan. 1st, 1901, to Dec. 31st, 1901.
Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1901....\$4973 84	Borrowed money.....\$7296 06
RECEIPTS.	Salaries.....2440 75
Taxes.....24099 53	Printing.....247 75
Town Property.....1 00	Insurance.....46 10
Sale of land.....5 00	Fire, Water and Light.....3485 95
Police.....155 50	Police.....8 20
Rents.....198 00	Streets.....3154 63
License.....1370 68	Poor and Sanitary.....802 85
Government grant for schools....362 00	Heating and Lighting.....194 12
Fines.....56 00	Elections.....57 75
Market.....360 00	Watering streets.....206 56
Cement walks.....156 73	County rate.....2360 41
Interest.....21 39	Board of Education.....7987 00
Streets.....31 30	Market \$15.30, Refund \$17.50...32 80
County of Lennox & Addington...50 00	Board of Health.....145 35
	Town property.....765 53
	Contingent.....368 07
	Snow shovelling.....20 00
	Fire alarm maintenance.....81 03
	Balance cash on hand.....2063 06
\$31840 97	\$31840 97

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Cash on hand.....\$2063 06	Debenture debt.....\$55713 20
Taxes of 1901 not paid.....15246 55	School rate, 1901-1902.....6800 00
Town property—Real estate	County rate.....2400 00
\$16000, Land sold for taxes	Bell Telephone Co., fire alarm...1680 00
\$398, Land used by Board of	Sundry accounts, Poor and Sani-
Health \$100, Public Library	tary.....34 00
\$3750.....19748 00	Salaries.....150 00
Public Schools.....15000 00	
Collegiate Institute.....26500 00	
Fire appliances.....5000 00	
Water sprinkler.....200 00	
Granite walks.....502 48	
Rents.....182 50	
Richard street sewer.....88 00	
Streets \$20, Fire alarm \$1080....1100 00	
Lumber \$208.56, nails \$9.75, tile	
\$7.14, grates \$8.50.....233 95	
\$85864 54	\$86177 20

R. MILL, Treasurer.

R. MILL, Treasurer.

Certified correct.

HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, } Auditors.
GEORGE B. MILLS, }

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF NAPANEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1901.

INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.
Cash balance 1st Jan. 1901.....\$228 66	Salaries—
Legislative grant, public school...362 00	C. H. Edwards, B.A.....\$840 50
Legislative grant, model school...150 00	Mrs. Eva Tobey.....309 00
County grant, model school...150 00	Miss S. McLaurin.....309 00
Municipal grant, bal. 1900-1.....4000 00	Miss M. Grange.....300 00
Municipal grant, acc. 1901-2.....810 00	Miss J. F. Walsh.....309 00
Fees.....145 00	Miss Ethel Mair.....180 00
Interest.....34 18	Miss F. G. Hall, B.A.....129 00
	Miss Mary Fraser.....309 00
	Miss M. O'Brien.....309 00
	Miss J. E. Mair.....309 00
	Miss F. A. Parks.....309 00

fact, for the money was now in the vaults, and was available at call, together with more than a million dollars of other surplus available money. During the whole debate, when all kinds of charges and insinuations were freely made, Mr. Davis declared he had not heard a speaker on the Opposition side say that a single expenditure of the last year should not have been made. That gave a splendid chance to Mr. Whitney or any of the Conservative leaders, if they had anything to say. They said nothing, however, and so the debate came to an unexpected end.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY OF 11.

The Speaker of the House, most of the members and the many spectators present were all not a little surprised that Mr. Whitney had not one word to say, just when his friends claimed that the golden opportunity of the whole session had come. After some hesitation on the part of the Speaker and a good deal of amusement on the part of the members and spectators the division was called for and the Government majority was eleven. It was therefore evident they had lost no support in the House during the long debate, nor would it seem that they have lost any support in the country because of any of the efforts of the Opposition party.

Notwithstanding the Introduc-

they had better elect supporters

building has since been com- with large additions and im- ents, and has now 140 inmates, itution costing \$32,750 a year maintenance. No doubt the ould have been as large to any nent.

London Insane Asylum had also artly completed in Sandfield ald's time, but it had not yet lly completed and the expenses maintenance have all had to be ce. It has now over a thou- atients in constant attendance cost of its maintenance is, in gures, \$130,000 a year.

Central Prison had also been ed by the Macdonald Govern- on only a part of the expense n incurred in that time. Since ere have come the entire ex- of its maintenance. It has ithin its walls 450 prisoners, ir yearly cost to the Province \$62,000. Yet this is all saved ounties by relieving their jails, f which would be crowded but s prison.

e are but a part of the public tions that Sandfield Macdonald ry properly made arrangements d and maintain, and which have been completed and extended ime to time as necessities have d. It will be easily seen that rying out of the plans he had

within 140 prisoners, yearly cost to the Province 62,000. Yet this is all saved unties by relieving their jails, which would be crowded but prison.

are but a part of the public ons that Sandfield Macdonald properly made arrangements and maintain, and which have been completed and extended ne to time as necessities have.

It will be easily seen that ying out of the plans he had l would have dissipated his rplus and greatly increased year's current expenditures. s, therefore, absurd to talk s surplus and his small yearly ures in the light of the present its needs.

the present Government have r and above all that was then l, and which has only met our needs and help build up and our Province to a far greater han the mere hoarding up of a will be referred to in a future Even Sir John Macdonald, in though a friend and supporter field Macdonald, was known to condemn the hoarding and at miserly policy of the latter an, and declare it was not policy as he would pursue, or o others.

LOSE OF BUDGET DEBATE.

uesday evening, 11th inst., the wn out debate was brought to

It was expected, as is usual debates, that the Leader of the ion would make the concluding of the debate, in which the l policy of his party would be announced and defended, to be l by the Leader of the Govern- one of his principal colleagues. eries of the House were filled, tation of hearing these ringing ing speeches, which were never

Mr. Whitney, as Opposition had not a word to say during le debate, and if he has any icy to announce he was dumb xpected time.

he Government side the last was made by the Hon. Mr. Minister of Crown Lands, who to be one of the most effective gn speakers in the Legislature. expected that Mr. Whitney, had spoken, would have been fol- by either Hon. Mr. Stratton, ial Secretary, or Hon. Geo. W. Premier, both of whom are good speakers, and would etty thoroughly dissected and ed the Conservative leader's a, had he seen fit to take one. id that is just the reason why led not his mouth. No doubt med discretion the better part r. He is most apt to pour out ls of wrath and make his most challenges on far off country ms, where no one is near to ver them.

concluding speech of Mr. Davis effective one. In the outset he at there was no Province of the ion and no state in the Great an Republic which could com- ith Ontario's present financial n. It was then an opportunity r. Whitney or any of his fol- to disprove that assertion, had elt it possible to do so. But as no answer. He continued erating the fact clearly stated Premier, in the opening budget , that the surplus of receipts of vernment for the past year were 400,000 over all expenditures. ere could be no questioning that

hesitation on the part of the Speaker and a good deal of amusement on the part of the members and spectators the division was called for and the Govern- ment majority was eleven. It was therefore evident they had lost no support in the House during the long debate, nor would it seem that they have lost any support in the country because of any of the efforts of the Opposition party.

**Notwithstanding the Introduc-
tion of Imitations and Coun-
terfeits the Sales of
PAINE'S
CELERY COMPOUND
Have Vastly Increased.**

The Great Medical Prescription of Professor Phelps, M. D., is the Only Medicine that Truly Banishes Disease and Sickness.

Shortly after the greatest of modern physicians, Professor Phelps, M. D., gave to the science of medicine the most wonderful remedy of the present day—Paine's Celery Compound—a host of imitators sprung up. As the great public demand for Paine's Celery Compound increases in every section of Canada, imitators become bolder, and as a consequence, the public in many quarters are suffering from these vile deceptions. To-day, no other medicine is so largely imitated as Paine's Celery Compound; this is due to its immense popularity.

Notwithstanding the introduction of imitations of Paine's Celery Compound in Canada, the sales of the great disease-banisher increase from week to week and far exceed the combined output of all other medicines. People insist upon having the one remedy that makes them strong, repairs their shattered strength, and that frees them from disease. Only a truly great and effective remedy could continue as Paine's Celery Compound has done, to hold its unrivalled place in the estimation of able physicians, discerning professional men and the best people of the land.

If you value life and health, do not hesitate to refuse the "Something just as good" and vile imitations when dealers present them to you. See that you get the kind with the name PAINE'S on wrapper and bottle.

The end of Andrew Carnegie's mammoth fortune is in sight. He is contemplating the erection of a home for poor newspaper men. The structure, when completed, promises to be well filled.

Valuable Advice to Rheumatics. Eat meat sparingly, and take very little sugar. Avoid damp feet, drink Water abundantly and always rely on Polson's Nerviline as an absolute reliever of rheumatic pains. Being five times stronger than any other remedies, its power over pain is simply beyond belief. Buy a large 25 cent bottle to-day, test it, and see if this is not so. Polson's Nerviline almost cures rheumatism.

There are grave fears of another severe famine in India.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong, we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S CURE cures Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF NAPANEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1901.		INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Cash balance 1st Jan. 1901.....	\$ 228 66	Salaries—		C. H. Edwards, B.A.....	\$840 50
Legislative grant, public school...	362 00	Mrs. Eva Tobey.....	309 00	Miss S. McLaurin.....	309 00
Legislative grant, model school...	150 00	Miss M. Grange.....	300 00	Miss J. F. Walsh.....	309 00
County grant, model school.....	150 00	Miss Ethel Mair.....	180 00	Miss F. G. Hall, B.A.....	129 00
Municipal grant, bal. 1900-1.....	4000 00	Miss Mary Fraser.....	309 00	Miss M. O'Brien.....	309 00
Municipal grant, acc. 1901-2.....	810 00	Miss J. E. Mair.....	309 00	Miss E. A. Parks.....	309 00
Fees.....	145 00	Miss E. R. Baker.....	300 00	Supply teachers.....	83 25
Interest.....	34 18	Ernest Walker.....	300 00	Mrs. W. J. Black.....	120 00
		Secretary-Treasurer.....	75 00		\$490 75
				Expense.....	38 82
				Fuel.....	307 60
				Printing.....	2 00
				Repairs.....	155 77
				Supplies.....	95 66
					599 85
				Balance Dec. 31st, 1901.....	789 24
					\$5879 84

Audited and found correct. HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, GEORGE B. MILLS, Auditors.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1901.		INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Cash balance 1st Jan., 1901.....	\$3988 59	Salaries—		U. J. Flach, M. A.....	\$1281 80
Legislative grant.....	1058 20	F. W. French, B.A.....	328 65	M. R. Reid, M. A.....	821 45
Municipal grant, town.....	2815 00	J. F. VanEvery, B.A.....	840 50	Miss E. E. Deroche, B.A.....	474 90
Fees.....	104 00	Miss M. A. Nicol.....	600 00	Miss Margaret Smith.....	600 00
Interest.....	37 80	Samuel Wilson.....	308 33	Secretary-Treasurer.....	75 00
					\$5330 63
				Examinations.....	233 20
				Expense.....	21 50
				Fuel.....	318 70
				Library.....	28 47
				Lighting.....	26 50
				Printing.....	19 00
				Repairs.....	227 70
				Supplies.....	262 33
					1139 40
				Balance Dec. 31st, 1901.....	1535 56
					\$8003 59

Audited and found correct. HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, GEORGE B. MILLS, Auditors.

Carefully Avoid Substitutes and Imitations.

At the present time the Diamond Dyes are the only package dyes absolutely guaranteed by the manufacturers. The great popularity of the Diamond Dyes has brought forth many imitations and vile deceptions in the shape of home package dyes. These imitations, cheaply produced, are sold by some dealers for the sake of the extra profit they bring, and many are urged to buy them. If you would avoid trouble and disaster, refuse these adulterated dyes when they are offered to you, and insist upon getting the Diamond Dyes.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes will be pleased to send post free to any address their Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Designs. If you are a lover of pretty room ornaments, write to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q.

The C. P. R. Imperial limited, commencing next June, will cross the continent in 97 hours, three hours less than last year.

Piles cured in 3 to 6 nights.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 35 cts. Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.—23

THE CHRONIC GRUMBLER.

We have a man in our church
Who grumbles every day and night;
He grumbles at the cushioned pews,
He grumbles at the light.
He grumbles at the organist,
He grumbles at the choir;
He grumbles at the way the sexton
Regulates the fire.
He grumbles at the minister,
He grumbles at the text;
And will no doubt go grumbling
Through this world and the next.
And when he reaches heaven at last,
Unless the change is sharp,
He'll growl because they've given him
A second handed harp.

—Chicago Interior.

ONLY ONE ESCAPE.

A man may break away from prison but he cannot get away from the torture of rheumatism until he takes Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. It is the only reliable remedy on the market. Mr. Charles H. Clarke, Kingston, Ont., who for fifteen years in succession held the civic street watering contract could not put on his boots or walk for several weeks. He tried Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure, and three bottles, with the Climax Iron Tonic Pills, completely cured him. This great blood purifier is put up in bottles containing ten days treatment. Price 50 cents at all drug stores or The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

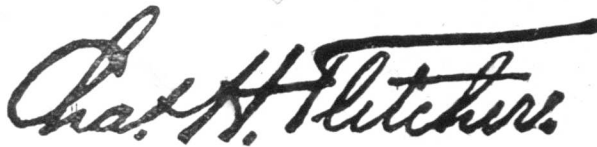
Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF



APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

CASH SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

CASH PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.					Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.				
Stations	Miles	No.2	No.4	No.6	Stations	Miles	No.1	No.3	No.5
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tweed		6 30	3 00		Deseronto		6 45		
Stoo	3	6 38	3 15		Deseronto Junction	4	7 00		
Larking	7	6 50	3 30		Arr Napanee	9	7 15		
Maribank	13	7 10	3 50		Lve Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05		Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 40
Tamworth	20	7 40	2 25	4 15	Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Wilson	24				Thomson's Mills	18			
Enterprise	28	8 00	2 45	4 35	Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
Mudlake Bridge	31	8 13	2 53	4 47	Yarker	23	8 30	1 13	5 25
Moscow	33				Arr Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35
Galbraith	35	8 25	3 05	5 00	Lve Galbraith	25			
Arr Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 25	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45
Camden East	39	9 10	3 18	5 40	Mudlake Bridge	30			
Thomson's Mills	40				Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	5 57
Newburgh	41	9 25	3 25	5 50	Wilson	34			
Napanee Mills	42	9 40	3 35	6 00	Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20
					Erinsville	41	9 55		6 30
						45	10 10		6 45

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding districts must sign their names to correspondents as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

YARKER.

Accidents are quite frequent with parties driving on the roads, as upsets are numerous.

Miss Violet Ewart gave a party to her many friends in Yarker hall Monday night.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Lennox and Addington Sabbath School Association will be held at Yarker February 21st.

W. Brown, Lime Lake, is at D. Stewart's. He is here to attend the county Orange Lodge meeting at Colebrook.

Miss Hattie Fry, Norwood, is visiting her many friends here.

John Walker, Tweed, spent Sunday here.

John Lockwood and family have moved back here from Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Breault came with them.

Mrs. C. Shultze has gone to Bloomfield.

John Rowe and wife have returned to Alexandria Bay.

Arne Walker, Verona, spent Monday here with John Winter.

The ice harvested here is good, being over two feet thick.

Frank Simpkins took his sick child to the hospital on Monday.

Jonathan Elliott also took his wife to Kingston hospital, suffering with a fractured limb, caused by a fall.

Mrs. George Dear is able to be around again.

The wife and children of Rev. W. Buckler have recovered from their illness.

OUR MOTTO:

"Accuracy, Care and Attention."

Our continued success in business the best proof that we enjoy the unbounded confidence of the public. We dispense drugs with the greatest possible accuracy, care and attention. Our stock of Toilet preparations is always up-to-date, and our Perfumes the finest and cheapest.

ALL RANKS AND CONDITIONS

of our people are now using Paine's Celery Compound, the great health restorer. No other medicine in the world has such a record of cures to its credit. It makes new, fresh blood, corrects digestion, gives energy to body, nerves and brain. If you feel unwell, give Paine's Celery Compound a trial.

T. A. HUFFMAN, Druggist,
Napanee, Ont

4h

TAMWORTH.

Another serious fire occurred in our village on Thursday last. Much property was destroyed but no one was seriously hurt. The fire was discovered about one o'clock in the barber shop and telegraph office of Mr. Bruce Richardson and dressmaking establishment of Miss Donohue, which was adjoining. The flames spread rapidly on both sides and soon the drug store of Mr. D. E. Rose, Mr. Johnson's (late H. E. Thornton's) grocery and general store, J. Floyd & Son's tailor shop and residence and Mr. A. York's barber shop and boot store were totally destroyed. The fire was stayed at this point on Division street, though the general store of Mr. T. Barrie was very badly wrecked besides some others on the opposite side. Windows were broken and buildings badly scorched especially the residence of Mr. Jay Taylor, which had a narrow escape

THE ENGINEER'S FINGER

It Nearly Caused the Blowing His Locomotive.

"The closest I ever came to blowing up," said the engineer, "was when firing on the C. and J. for Bill. It was my first trip on the engine been braking before that, and Johnson by reputation. They said the hardest on his firemen of a neer on the road. He just kept throwing in coal all the time, and needed a fresh man every one I didn't know whether they were the truth about him, but when I to go out with him I made up that he wouldn't do me up. If he kept hot, I would keep her s I had to melt the grate bars.

"Johnson, I soon found, was who had little to say to his firemen looked like a man who expected to be done to his liking without I do much talking about it. He when we met on the engine that the duty of the fireman to keep it and he showed me the steam, I was to keep my eyes on that. That much myself, but I supposed it was necessary to tell said nothing more to me, and nothing to him. But how he did sweat!

"He sat on his box, with his the throttle, looking out of the and every time I looked up his finger was pointing at the steam gauge bent my back and poked and and shoveled and poked. The was creeping around the face of and about the time I thought I had enough on to satisfy him an straighten up for a breathing would see him still with his hand throttle and his finger pointing dial. I was getting mad, and I like blazes when I'm mad. I was to say something to me. If he would have whipped him right quit the road.

"But when he wouldn't give chance to pick a fight there was for me to do but work. I saw it of steam was going to waste, and hung one of my hooks on the keep it down. Then I did send I didn't know how much the boiler stand and didn't care. That was son's affair. I kept my eye on him and when I saw it pointing at it poked and shoveled. I could r him to look at me. He was staring every time I stopped long enough at him, and he had his hand on the dial and that finger still pointing dial. I settled myself down a either give him enough steam or up. I was melting the steel about box when I heard a yell.

"You blankety blank," Johnson 'what do you mean? Another man you would have blown us up!"

"I intended to," I retorted, you take down that finger."

"You confounded ass," shouted son, "don't you know that that finger?"

South American Kidney Cure only kidney treatment that has equal to correct all the evils that to befall these physical regulators of testimonials to prove the merits of this liquid kidney s cases of Bright's disease, diabetes of the bladder, inflammatory tendency. Don't delay. S. W. Grange & Bro.—22

An Abnormal Appetite

A native of Wittenberg on sion after eating a sheep and pig ate by way of dessert sixty prunes without taking out the seed another occasion this same individual voured two bushels of cherries earthen vessels, chips from a pieces of glass, some beetles, herd's baggage, rats, birds v feathers on and a number of ca finishing up by swallowing a p

Twede	3	6 38	3 05
Stoco	7	6 50	3 15
Larkins	13	7 10	3 30
Marbank	17	7 25	4 05
Erinsville	20	7 40	4 15
Tamworth	24	8 00	4 35
Wilson	26	8 13	4 47
Enterprise	28	8 25	4 50
Mudlake Bridge	31	8 35	5 00
Moscow	33	8 45	5 10
Galbraith	35	8 55	5 20
Yarker	37	9 05	5 25
Camden East	39	9 10	5 40
Thomson's Mills	40	9 25	5 50
Newburgh	41	9 30	5 50
Napanee Mills	42	9 40	6 00
Napanee	49	9 55	6 15
Napanee	49	9 55	6 15
Deseronto Junction	54	10 10	6 55
Deseronto	58	10 25	7 10

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.		Miles		No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.	
Stations.		A.M.	P.M.		
Kingston	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
G. T. R. Junction	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenvale	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murvale	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrowsmith	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham	23	8 00	.....	.....	.....
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	25	8 25	3 05	5 00	.....
Yarker	26	8 35	3 05	5 25	.....
Camden East	30	9 10	3 18	5 40	.....
Thomson's Mills	31	9 25	3 25	5 50	.....
Newburgh	32	9 30	3 35	6 00	.....
Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 35	6 15	.....
Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 15	.....
Napanee, West End	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deseronto	54	.....	.....	.....	.....

Deseronto	4	7 00	.....	.....
Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....
Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 40
Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Thomson's Mills	18	8 18	1 00	5 15
Camden East	19	8 30	1 13	5 25
Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35
Galbraith	25	9 07	1 25	5 45
Moscow	27	9 20	1 40	5 57
Mudlake Bridge	30	9 30	2 00	6 20
Wilson	34	9 55	2 00	6 30
Tamworth	38	10 10	2 00	6 45
Erinsville	41	10 35	2 00	6 55
Marbank	45	10 50	2 00	7 10
Larkins	51	11 05	2 00	7 25
Stoco	55	11 20	2 00	7 40
Twede	58	11 35	2 00	7 55

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.		Miles		No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.	
Stations.		A.M.	P.M.		
Deseronto	0	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	9	7 15	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 30	.....
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	4 40	.....
Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00	.....
Thomson's Mills	18	8 18	1 00	5 15	.....
Camden East	19	8 30	1 13	5 25	.....
Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 35	.....
Frontenac	27	9 07	1 25	5 45	.....
Harrowsmith	30	9 20	1 40	5 57	.....
Sydenham	34	9 30	2 00	6 20	.....
Harrowsmith	30	9 40	2 00	6 30	.....
Murvale	35	9 55	2 00	6 45	.....
Glenvale	39	10 10	2 00	6 55	.....
G. T. R. Junction	47	10 35	2 00	7 10	.....
Kingston	49	10 50	2 00	7 25	.....

H. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent. H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN the Leonard Block in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant. Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,450,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,450,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

Richard St., Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 51v

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st., Napanee. 5v

DEROCHE & MADDEN
Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate
H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 51v J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

LAPUM'S WEST

The roads were blocked with snow again on Sunday. We get credit and we believe we deserve it, for keeping the best roads in this district.

A large number from here attended the lecture on temperance given by Rev. G. S. White, at Wilton, on Monday night.

Misses M. and H. Hogeboom from near Smithville, N.Y., returned to their homes on Tuesday, after a three month's stay with their sister Mrs. Ham.

Mr. Schyler Rikley is visiting at his brother Sperry's, for a few weeks.

Mr. Joseph Ward still continues very low from the effects of a light stroke which we fear he will not recover.

Mr. Henry Bush still continues to be on the sick list.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

E. Thornton's) grocery and general store, J. Floyd & Son's tailor shop and residence and Mr. A. York's barber shop and boot store were totally destroyed. The fire was stayed at this point on Division Street, though the general store of Mr. T. Barrie was very badly wrecked besides some others on the opposite side. Windows were broken and buildings badly scorched especially the residence of Mr. Jay Taylor, which had a narrow escape from being burned to the ground. The harness shop of Mr. L. Wells and jewelry store of Mr. J. Parks, which were owned by Mr. Taylor, were also very badly damaged. The fire then spread to Bridge street in the rear of Mr. Rose's drug store destroying his wareroom, Dr. Rowson's photograph gallery and veterinary surgeon's office, also the residence of Mr. Wm. Rose all owned by Mr. D. E. Rose and a paint shop owned by Mr. Frail. Many other buildings on this street were badly damaged. The general store of Mr. C. G. Coxall on the corner of Ottawa and Bridge streets also had a very narrow escape. Had it not been a good substantial brick building with solid fire proof roof it would certainly have been destroyed with the rest. As it was, much damage was done, the glass front being totally destroyed and casings badly burned. The goods in both windows were damaged. Mr. Coxall was badly burned in the face and neck, also Mr. Simson Kellar a farmer who came to assist. His horses became entangled in a fallen telegraph wire and both horses and man were burned. The heat was so intense it was almost impossible to get near the fire to work. Fire alarms were rung from both church bells and soon the farmers were seen coming in with their teams which proved to be a great help in carrying both furniture and stock out of reach of the fire. The flames were well under control by four o'clock. Too much praise cannot be given to those who so willingly and faithfully rendered their assistance in every way. Mr. D. E. Rose is one of the heaviest losers as his stock was only partially covered by insurance. Floyd & Son saved most of their stock and furniture. Mr. Johnson saved about \$1000 worth of stock. Mr. T. Barrie had both building and furniture badly damaged. Mr. A. York saved the contents of his store. Mr. Bruce Richardson, Miss Donohue and Dr. Rowson were entirely without insurance.

A paper published in the German language is to be issued in Arnprior shortly.

Your Nose

That is what you should breathe through—not your mouth.

But there may be times when your catarrh is so bad you can't breathe through it. Breathing through the mouth is always bad for the lungs, and it is especially so when their delicate tissues have been weakened by the scrofulous condition of the blood on which catarrh depends.

Alfred E. Yingie, Hoernerstown, Pa., suffered from catarrh for years. His head felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears, and he could not breathe through one of his nostrils nor clear his head.

After trying several catarrh specifics from which he derived no benefit, he was completely cured, according to his own statement, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite cathartic. 2c.

An Abnormal Appetite.

A native of Wittenberg on or sion after eating a sheep and a pig ate by way of dessert sixty pc prunes without taking out the stone another occasion this same individual voured two bushels of cherries, earthen vessels, chips from a herd's baggage, rats, birds with feathers on and a number of cate finishing up by swallowing a pew stand, with its pens, paper kni sandbox. We are informed that these luxuries were partaken of generally under the influence of but that he appeared to relish his lar food and was a man of extrao strength. He died in his eighty-fir—London Tit-Bits.

To Starve is a Fallacy.—The to stop eating because you have ind has long since been exploded. Stan's Pineapple Tablets introduce era in the treatment of stomach t It has proved that one may eat h anything and everything he relish one tablet taken after the meal the stomach in doing its work. box, 35 cents. Sold by A. W. G Bro.—24

His Sweetheart's Joke.

A young man in Newcastle rec ceived a letter from his sweetheart other town, and in it he was told t under the stamp on the envelope." The young man spent an hour st that letter, and when he finally stamp off he read, "Was it hard off?"

Saving His Feelings.

Edith—Forgive me, Bertha, b husband plays the flute atrociously Bertha—I know, dear. But wha do? He used to serenade me w flute. If I tell him now that he is i er, he will think my love is growi —Boston Transcript.

F. E. B.

We heard a man say the other r that the abbreviation for February means Freeze every body, and th looked frozen in his ulster. It was ent that he needed the kind of that stays, the warmth that reache head to foot, all over the body. W have told him from personal kn that Hood's Sarsaparilla gives per warmth, it invigorates the blood and it along through artery and ve really fits men and women, boys ar to enjoy cold weather and resist the of disease. It gives the right warmth, stimulates and strengt the same time, and all its bene lasting. There may be a suggestio for you.

Peculiar Mexican Custom

Among the peculiar customs of is one which makes it particularly bent upon engaged young men to s ping for their sweethearts before emony takes place which unites t one. Young men go up to the Mexico from interior towns and l stock of finery for their prospecti in the most natural and matter way.

A Bargain.

"Charley," said the affectionat "didn't you tell me those blue ch a dollar apiece?"

"Yes."

"Well, here's a whole box ful colors that I bought at the bargai ter for seventy-five cents."

At the Jungle Party.

Miss Jumbo—I wonder what matter with Miss Camel?

Miss Hippo—Is there anything

Miss Jumbo—Yes; she has be up about something.

THE ENGINEER'S FINGER.

Caused the Blowing Up of His Locomotive.

lostest I ever came to blowing her the engineer, "was when I was the C. and J. for Bill Johnson. My first trip on the engine. I had king before that, and I knew by reputation. They said he was est on his firemen of any engi-the road. He just kept them in coal all the time, they said, ed a fresh man every other trip. know whether they were telling about him, but when I was told with him I made up my mind couldn't do me up. If he wanted hot, I would keep her sizzling if melt the grate bars.

on, I soon found, was a man little to say to his fireman. He te a man who expected the work e to his liking without having to talking about it. He told me met on the engine that it was of the fireman to keep up steam, showed me the steam gauge. I keep my eyes on that. I knew ch myself, but I suppose he t was necessary to tell me. He hing more to me, and I said o him. But how he did make me

it on his box, with his hand on tie, looking out of the window, y time I looked up his first finger ting at the steam gauge dial. I back and poked and shoveled eled and poked. The indicator ping around the face of the dial, t the time I thought I had steam on to satisfy him and would n up for a breathing spell I e him still with his hand on the and his finger pointing at the as getting mad, and I can work s when I'm mad. I wanted him omething to me. If he had, I ve whipped him right there and oad.

when he wouldn't give me a o pick a fight there was nothing o do but work. I saw that a lot s was going to waste, and I just e of my hooks on the valve to own. Then I did send her up. I ow how much the boiler would d didn't care. That was John- air. I kept my eye on his finger, a I saw it pointing at the dial I d shoveled. I could never get ok at me. He was staring ahead ne I stopped long enough to look nd he had his hand on the throat- that finger still pointing at the settled myself down at last to e him enough steam or blow her s melting the steel about the fire- a I heard a yell.

"blankety blank," Johnson cried, you mean? Another minute and d have blown us up!" tended to," I retorted, "or make down that finger." "confounded ass," shouted John- it you know that that's a stiff

American Kidney Cure is the ney treatment that has proven orrect all the evils that are likely theses physical regulators. Hun- estimonials to prove the curative t this liquid kidney specific in Bright's disease, diabetes, irita- ne bladder, inflammation, dropi- nency. Don't delay. Sold by A. ge & Bro.—22

Abnormal Appetite.

ive of Wittenberg on one occa- er eating a sheep and a sucking y way of dessert sixty pounds of without taking out the stones. On occasion this same individual de- two bushels of cherries, several vessels, chips from a furnace, f glass, some beetles, a shep- bagpipe, rats, birds with their on and a number of caterpillars, up by swallowing a pewter ink-

A SPANISH COUNT CURED OF LA GRIPPE.



COUNT DE OVIES

Count Segundo de Ovies was a Carlist exile. The signature of his uncle, Louis De Ovies, is found with that of John Quincy Adams ceding Florida to the United States in a treaty with Spain. The Count is forty-six years of age, an exile from Orietto, situated in the northern part of Spain, and has been exiled since 1876; he is wealthy, and has traveled and studied the customs, habits and languages of twenty-five different nations.

In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the Count gives his endorsement to their great catarrh remedy, Peruna, in the following words:

The Canfield, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Last winter my secretary had a severe attack of la grippe which was cured effectually by the use of four bottles of Peruna, so when I contracted the same unpleasant sickness last fall I at once sent for a bottle. It truly worked wonders, and removed the sickening and sore feeling I had within a few days. I would not be without it now for any money, and when I go away I carry Peruna as a valuable requisite to my traveling outfit."—JULIAN SEGUNDO, CONDE DE OVIES.

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

NEARLY everybody is having la grippe again. It resembles somewhat in the beginning a severe cold. A chill or cold spell is followed by aching bones, sore throat, headache, cough, and general weakness. Its course may be quite slight or severe, but in either case it nearly always leaves one in a miserable condition.

Unless Peruna is taken it will be weeks or months before a person regains his usual health. If the victim is fortunate enough to begin the use of Peruna at the commencement of the attack the course of the grip is much shortened, and the system is left in a natural state.

People who have had la grippe, but are still suffering from the after-effects, should not neglect to take Peruna, as it will promptly restore them to health.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments of the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., writes the following from 141 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa:



Henry Distin

"I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try Peruna.

I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed the directions, and can say that it has cured me."—Henry Distin.

A large per cent of those who are afflicted with this epidemic, instead of getting well as they ought to, will have chronic catarrh as the result. This is almost invariably the case unless Peruna is taken as soon as possible after the grip begins.

Every one who has observed the effect of Peruna during the last three epidemics of la grippe positively knows that this remedy will cure it permanently.

The fact is, however, that a great multitude of people will not take Peruna, and a foundation for chronic catarrh will be laid.

Even in cases where chronic catarrh has affected the lungs, and the early stages of catarrhal consumption have been developed, Peruna can be relied upon as a prompt and lasting cure. La grippe and catarrh are at present the two great enemies of life in the land. Peruna is a cure for either.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanatorium, Columbus, O.

"The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber, Feb. 10, 1902.

The council met according to adjournment on Monday evening, Mayor Ruttan in the chair.

Councillors all present with the exception of Coun. Lowry, who is confined to the house through illness.

TAMWORTH FIRE SWEPT.

FOR THE SECOND TIME IT IS A HEAVY LOSER.

Nearly a Whole Block in Ashes—Fire

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

To-day is St. Valentine's day. A clever thief takes things easy. David Sutherland, of Montreal shot and

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Saving His Feelings.

Forgive me, Bertha, but your plays the flute atrociously. —I know, dear. But what can I used to serenade me with that I tell him now that he is no play- I think my love is growing cold. Transcript.

F. E. B.

rd a man say the other morning b.abbreviation for February. Feb.— reeze every body, and that man zen in his ulster. It was appar- he needed the kind of warmth e, the warmth that reaches from ot, all over the body. We could him from personal knowledge t's Sarsaparilla gives permanent it invigorates the blood and speeds through artery and vein, and men and women, boys and girls, old weather and resist the attacks e. It gives the right kind of stimulates and strengthens at time, and all its benefits are There may be a suggestion in this

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A Bargain.

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Jumbo—I wonder what is the with Miss Camel? Hippo—Is there anything? Jumbo—Yes; she has her back it something.

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Council Chamber,
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Councillors all present with the exception of Coun. Lowry, who is confined to the house through illness.

The Printing and By-law committee reported re exemption of property from taxation owned by J. Storms. On the advice of the solicitor they recommended that no action be taken, as the rate for this year had already been fixed. Before next year's rate is struck the matter will receive proper attention.

The report of the Street Engineer showed an expenditure of \$30.60 for snow shovelling, \$12.65 of which is chargeable against private property. Report adopted.

Coun. Waller introduced a by-law authorizing the treasurer to issue a license for a pawnbroker's office. The amount fixed by statute for a license of this kind is \$60. The by-law was passed.

A by-law for the appointment of an assessor was next taken up, Coun. Carson in the chair.

Ruttan and Waller moved that the name of Hamilton Armstrong be inserted in first blank.

Moved in amendment by Lapum and Williams that the name of Henry R. Spencer be inserted.

Coun. Madole moved that the name of David Vandewater be inserted, but could get no seconder.

The original motion was put and carried. Moved by Waller and Rutan, that the second blank be filled in with the amount of \$125.

Coun. Lapum moved that the blank be filled in with the amount of \$100, but as he could get no seconder the original motion carried. The blanks being filled the by-law was finally passed.

A by-law for the appointing of members to compose the Court of Revision was passed. The following gentlemen will comprise the said Court:—Mayor Rutan and Couns. Lapum, Carson, Waller, Madole.

On motion \$25 was placed to the credit of the Poor and Sanitary committee, also \$25 to the credit of the Street Engineer.

The county rate for this year is \$2.40. As there is only \$2,200 in the bank to the credit of the town at present it was moved that the treasurer be instructed to pay \$1,500 to the county treasurer on said account. Carried.

An account of 50c from W. Coxall was ordered paid.

Council adjourned.

Smith's Falls gets a \$10,000 library from Andrew Carnegie on the usual terms. In addition to the \$1,000 yearly raised by the town to maintain the library, the Messrs. Frost, manufacturers, promise \$500 a year for twenty years to be applied in the same way.

TAMWORTH FIRE SWEPT.

FOR THE SECOND TIME IT IS A HEAVY LOSER.

Nearly a Whole Block in Ashes—Fire Started in a Barber Shop—The Need of Fire Appliances Was Strongly Felt—The Village Saved by the Desperate Fighting of the Villagers.

Word was received here on Thursday afternoon of last week that the village of Tamworth was in flames and that the whole place was in danger of destruction by fire. Owing to the lateness of the hour before going to press it was impossible for us to get any details in last Friday's issue. This is the second visitation of fire witnessed by residents of Tamworth, as in the spring of the year 1895 a portion of the village was burned, although the loss then was not so serious as the present one.

The origin of the fire on Thursday is unknown. About one o'clock p.m. Mr. C. H. Rose discovered fire in the rear of B. Richardson's barber shop, next door to his father's drug store. The alarm was immediately given and Mr. L. Way forced an entrance into the scene of action, Mr. Richardson, the proprietor, being at dinner. He arrived too late, however, as the demon had gained much headway and was soon at work in Mr. Rose's drug store. Those present saw that it was an utter impossibility to check the fire as the drug store was stocked with the usual line of goods, which are easily devoured by the flames, and caused it to spread very rapidly. There not being any fire appliances in the place the residents formed a bucket brigade and began the work of saving what property they could. The fire spread to Miss Donahoe's dressmaking parlors, and was soon on its way to the large general store owned by H. E. Thornton and occupied by James Johnston, who recently bought the stock-in-trade from Mr. Thornton. From there it spread to Floyd & Son's dwelling and tailor shop. Albert York's barber and shoe shop, Thomas Barry's store and a residence were also badly damaged. From the corner, where the conflagration started, is continued down Bridge street, destroying D. E. Rose's storehouse and the dwellings of Dr. Rowson, V.S., and Wm. Rose.

Messrs. C. G. Coxall, D. E. Rose and Simeon Kellar had their faces badly burned and Miss Ayleworth, daughter of James Ayleworth, postmaster, had her hand severely cut by a broken pane of glass.

Mr. Rose has started business anew, having rented the vacant store opposite his former one. Quite recently he purchased the stock-in-trade of C. B. Jones, and as it was not insured it is his chief loss.

The total loss is estimated at \$30,000, the low figure being on account of the buildings consumed being cheap frame ones. The principal loss is on the contents. The insurance carried was less than half the loss.

Mr. Rose valued his stock and buildings at \$7,500, and carried insurance to the amount of about \$3,000. Jas. Johnston's stock was valued at \$6,500, about \$1,000 worth of which was saved. The building occupied by Mr. Johnston was owned by H. E. Thornton and was insured for \$1,200. Floyd & Son's loss will be small as they carried adequate insurance. The remainder of the property burned was more or less insured.

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

To-day is St. Valentine's day.

A clever thief takes things easy.

David Sutherland, of Montreal, shot and dangerously wounded his wife in a fit of jealousy and then turned the revolver on the policemen sent to arrest him. The officers rushed in and overpowered him.

Soms of the papers of the United States have discovered that Germany keeps some thirty millions dollars in gold locked up in a vault. It is to be used as a war fund, and has been closely guarded day and night since 1874, when it was put there. At the rate that the war is costing Great Britain, the Germans keep themselves financially prepared for a thirty days' campaign.

It Will Give You An Appetite. And a stomach to take care of it, a digestion that will fill your veins with rich blood; if weak, it will strengthen the heart; will make the liver discharge its proper functions. Ferrozone will do all this, and more too. Ferrozone will increase your nerve force, and capacity for mental labor, and will make work a real pleasure. Every man, woman and child can derive benefit from Ferrozone. At all druggists.

The last prohibition plebiscite in Ontario produced the following vote:— For prohibition, 154,498; against 115,258. The total vote was 269,756. In a referendum with the same vote and a provision that there must be sixty per cent of the vote for prohibition, the vote in favor of prohibition would have to be 161,853 to be effective, and that is 7,355 more than was polled in 1898.



The Croup.

It's a terrible thing, isn't it? Somehow, that awful cough, that hard struggle for air, can never be forgotten. Be a little forehanded and prevent it.

Keep Vapo-Cresolene in the house and when the children take cold let them breathe-in the vapor during the evening. It goes right to the throat just where the croup lies. A irritation subsides, the cough quite down and serious trouble is prevented. It never fails to cure whooping cough.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and so on. Illustrated booklet containing full particulars free upon request. Write to the Fulton St., New York, U.S.A. Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Nananee.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted for us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents as broad as the invention. Highest references furnished.

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Offices: New York Life Bldg., Montreal Atlantic Bldg., Washington D.C.

Laid Bed Time
Cordova Candles
They are a light that's and brilliant to color. Many styles. Sold everywhere.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

WE WANT DIVINE FORCE

Do Not Depend on Brain and Nerve and Muscle.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—Psalms, xc, 10, "The days of our years are three score years and ten."

The seventieth milestone of life is here planted as at the end of the journey. A few go beyond it. Multitudes never reach it. The oldest person of modern times expired at 169 years. A Greek of the name of Stravardis lived to 132 years. An Englishman of the name of Thomas Parr lived 152 years. Before the time of Moses people lived 150 years, and if you go far enough back they lived 900 years. Well, that was necessary, because the story of the world must come down by tradition, and it needed long life safely to transmit the news of the past. If the generations had been short lived, the story would so often have changed lips that it might have got all astray. But after Moses began to write it down and parchment told it from century to century it was not necessary that people live so long in order to authenticate the events of the past. If in our time people lived only twenty-five years, that would not affect history, since it is put in print and is no longer dependent on tradition. Whatever your age, I will to-day directly address you, and I shall speak to those who are in the twenties, the thirties, the forties, the fifties, the sixties, and to those who are in the seventies and beyond.

First, then, I accost those of you who are in the twenties. You are full of expectation. You are ambitious—that is, if you amount to anything—for some kind of success, commercial or mechanical or professional or literary or agricultural

OR SOCIAL OR MORAL.

If I find some one in the twenties without any sort of ambition, I feel like saying: "My friend, you have got on the wrong planet. This is not the world for you. You are going to be in the way. Have you made your choice of poorhouses? You will never be able to pay for your cradle. Who is going to settle for your board? There is a mistake about the fact that you were born at all."

But, supposing you have ambition, let me say to all the twenties, expect everything through divine manipulation, and then you will get all you want and something better. Are you looking for wealth? Well, remember that God controls the money markets, the harvests, the droughts, the caterpillars, the locusts, the sunshine, the storm, the land, the sea, and you will get wealth. Perhaps not that which is stored up in the banks, in safe deposits, in United States securities, in houses and lands, but your clothing and board and shelter, and that is about all you can appropriate anyhow. You cost the Lord a great deal. To feed and clothe and shelter you for a lifetime requires a big sum of money, and if you get nothing more than the absolute necessities you get an enormous amount of supply. Expect as much as you will of any kind of success, if you expect it

bring them on the other. Oh, the thirties! Joseph stood before Pharaoh at thirty. David was thirty years old when he began to reign; the height of Solomon's temple was thirty cubits; Christ entered upon his active ministry at thirty years of age; Judas sold him for thirty pieces of silver. Oh, the thirties! What a word suggestive of triumph or disaster!

Next, I accost the forties. Yours is the decade of discovery. I do not mean the discovery of the outside, but the discovery of yourself. No man knows himself until he is forty. He overestimates or underestimates himself. By that time he has learned what he can do or what he cannot do. He thought he had commercial genius enough to become a millionaire, but now he is satisfied to make a comfortable living. Now, calm yourself. Thank God for the past and deliberately set your compass for another voyage. You have chased enough this led down; you have blown enough soap bubbles; you have seen the unsatisfying nature of

ALL EARTHLY THINGS.

Open a new chapter with God and the world. This decade of the forties ought to eclipse all its predecessors in worship, in usefulness and in happiness. "Forty" is a great word in the Bible. God's ancient people were forty years in the wilderness; Eli judged Israel forty years; David and Solomon and Jehoash reigned forty years; when Joseph visited his brethren, he was forty years old. Oh, this mountain top of the forties! You have now the character you will probably have for all time and all eternity. God by His grace, sometimes changes a man after the forties, but after that a man never changes himself. Tell me, O men and women who are in the forties your habits of thought and life, and I will tell you what you will forever be. I might make a mistake once in a thousand times, but not more than in that proportion.

My sermon next accosts the fifties. How queer it looks when in writing your age you make first of the two figures a "5." This is a decade which shows what the other decades have been. If a young man has sown wild oats and he has lived up to this time, he reaps the harvest of it in the fifties, or if by necessity he was compelled to overtoil in honest directions he is called to settle up with exacting nature sometime during the fifties. Many have it so hard in early life that they are octogenarians at fifty. Sciaticas and rheumatisms and neuralgias and vertigos and insomnias have their playground in the fifties. You have made so many voyages you ought to be a good sailor. So long protected and blessed, you ought to have a soul full of doxology. In Bible times in Canaan every fifty years was by God's command a year of jubilee. The people did not work that year. If property had by misfortune gone out of one's possession, on the fiftieth year it came back to him. If he had fooled it away it was returned without a farthing to pay. If a man had been enslaved, he was in that year emancipated. A trumpet was sounded loud and clear and long, and it was the

TRUMPET OF JUBILEE.

has gone far beyond the average of human life. Amid the uncertainties take God through Christ Jesus as your present and eternal safety. The longest life is only a small fragment of the great eternity. We will all of us soon be there.

MONSTER DYNAMOS.

Will be Installed on Canadian Side of Falls.

Another great step in the utilization of Niagara power is announced by Electrical World and Engineer, of New York.

On the American side of the Falls the Niagara Falls Power Company has long had in operation eleven dynamos, each driven with its own turbine, and developing 5,000 horsepower. A wheel-pit parallel with the first one was recently completed, and within the last year orders were given for eleven more water-wheels and generators. When they are installed the company will be able to supply 110,000 horse-power in the form of electricity. Operations are now to be undertaken on the Canadian side.

The Electrical World and Engineer says that contracts have just been placed with the General Electric Company for the construction of three ten thousand horse-power generators for the new plant whose ultimate capacity, it is estimated, will probably reach 200,000 horse-power. The negotiations have been conducted through the Canadian Niagara Power Company which had the original charter for the enterprise, but whose rights have been acquired by the American company.

These dynamos will be situated like those of the Niagara Falls Power Company at the level of the surface of the earth, while the turbines will be in a wheel-pit directly underneath. Vertical shafts over one hundred feet long will connect the water-wheels with the generators. It is asserted that these dynamos will be the largest ever built. The closest approach to them is made by those being installed in the power house of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, of New York.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
FEB. 16.

Text of the Lesson, Acts v., 25-42. Golden Text, Matt. v. 10.

25. "Behold, the men whom ye put in prison are standing in the temple and teaching the people." This was the message which was brought to the high priest, council and senate of the children of Israel as they waited to receive the prisoners whom they had arrested the evening before. Multitudes of men and women were believing, and multitudes of sick and demon possessed people not only in Jerusalem, but also from the cities roundabout, were healed. The work was going so grandly that the high priest and Sadducees simply could not stand it and so put the apostles in prison. God, whose they were and whom they served, sent an angel by night and released them from prison and sent them to the temple to continue their ministry, and there they are found teaching, instead of in the prison under the power of the authorities. They belonged to God.

26-28. "Behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine and intend to bring this man's blood upon us." The high priest reminds them

maketh the devices of the people none effect" (Ps. xxxiii, 10; see Isa. viii, 9, 10, for very strong words in this connection.) It is great comfort to the true believer to know that they that war against him shall be as nothing and a thing of naught and that no weapon formed against him can prosper (xli, 12; liv, 17).

39. "If it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply, ye be found even to fight against God." I written that "every purpose of Lord shall be performed," and "Lord of Hosts hath sworn, say Surely as I have thought so shall come to pass, and as I have purged; so shall it stand," and again "The counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His hear all generations" (Jer. li, 29; xiv, 24; Ps. xxxiii, 11).

40. "They commanded that I should not speak in the name of Jesus." With the repetition of ungodly and rebellious commands they are beaten and let go. The devil hates that name at every knee shall yet bow and coming which every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father (Phil. ii, 10, 11.) Jesus told disciples that they would be delivered up to the councils and be scourged and brought before governors and kings for His sake (Matt. x, 17, 41. "Rejoicing that they counted worthy to suffer shame for His name." What a glorious reality is the Lord Jesus to those who take such treatment, not only without resentment, but even joyful. Backs scourged and bleeding, full pain physically, but full of joy inwardly—how great is the grace of God! They were already tasters that which Paul was afterward concerning the great things he suffered for Christ's sake (chapter 16).

42. "And daily in the temple in every house they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ. Thus they obeyed God rather than man and were ready for the beating or imprisonment for so long whenever God might see fit let it come. As Peter and I said, they could not help doing like Jeremiah, when tempted to speak no more in His name, had such a burning fire within that they were weary if they did speak; or, like Elihu, they felt they would burst if they did speak (Acts iv, 20; Jer. xx, 9; xxxii, 18-20).

NO LET UP IN BOER WAR.

UNTIL THE ENEMY IS COMPLETELY SUBDUED.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's speech the War Will be Pressed to Its Conclusion.

Discussing the progress of South African War in his Birmingham, England, speech, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said:—

When you hear wild and w talk about negotiations which are but casually undertaken in some public house on the continent, when are told even by the highest authority in this country that propositions solemnly adopted at the suggestion of or with the subsequent approval of Colonial Governments to be recalled in presence of the enemy, when you are advised to or to accept terms of peace, with in the words of that calm and full speech which was made by Lord Milner two days ago—terms of peace which, in his words, would preserve the political dualism in Africa substance although not in form, then I say to you remember that

controls the money markets, the harvests, the droughts, the caterpillars, the locusts, the sunshine, the storm, the land, the sea, and you will get wealth. Perhaps not that which is stored up in the banks, in safe deposits, in United States securities, in houses and lands, but your clothing and board and shelter, and that is about all you can appropriate anyhow. You cost the Lord a great deal. To feed and clothe and shelter you for a lifetime requires a big sum of money, and if you get nothing more than the absolute necessities you get an enormous amount of supply. Expect as much as you will of any kind of success, if you expect it from the Lord you are safe. Depend on any other resource and you may be badly chagrined, but depend on God and all will be well. It is a good thing in the crisis of life to have a man of large means back you up. It is a great thing to have a moneyed institution stand behind you in your undertaking. But it is a mightier thing to have the God of Heaven and earth your coadjutor, and

YOU MAY HAVE HIM.

I am so glad that I met you while you are in the twenties. You are laying out your plans, and all your life in this world and the next, for five hundred million years of your existence will be affected by those plans. It is about 8 o'clock in the morning of your life, and you are just starting out. Which way are you going to start? Oh, the twenties!

"Twenty" is a great word in the Bible. Joseph was sold for twenty pieces of silver; Samson judged Israel twenty years; Solomon gave Hiram twenty cities; the flying roll that Zechariah saw was twenty cubits when the sailors of the ship on which Paul sailed sounded the Mediterranean sea, it was twenty fathoms. What mighty things have been done in the twenties! Romans founded Rome when he was twenty. Some of the mightiest things for God and eternity have been done in the twenties. As long as you can put the figure 2 before the other figure that helps describe your age I have high hopes about you. Look out for that figure 2. Watch its continuance with as much earnestness as you ever watched anything about that promised you salvation or threatened you demolition. What a critical time—the twenties! While they continue you decide your occupation and the principles by which you will be guided; you make your most abiding friendships; you arrange your home life; you fix your habits. Lord God Almighty, for Jesus Christ's sake have mercy on all the men and women in the twenties!

Next I accost those in the thirties. You are at an age when you find what a tough thing it is to get recognized and established in your occupation or profession.

TEN YEARS AGO

you thought all that was necessary for success was to put on your shutter the sign of physician or dentist or attorney or broker or agent and you would have plenty of business. How many hours you sat and waited for business, and waited in vain, three persons only know—God, your wife and yourself. In commercial life you have not had the promotion and the increase in salary you anticipated, or the place you expected to occupy in the firm has not been vacated. From thirty to forty is an especially hard time for young doctors, young lawyers, young merchants, young farmers, young mechanics, young ministers. The struggle of the thirties is for honest and helpful and remunerative recognition. But few old people know how to treat young people without patronizing them or the one hand or snub-

bing them. You have made so many voyages you ought to be a good sailor. So long protected and blessed, you ought to have a soul full of doxology. In Bible times in Canaan every fifty years was by God's command a year of jubilee. The people did not work that year. If property had by misfortune gone out of one's possession, on the fiftieth year it came back to him. If he had fooled it away it was returned without a farthing to pay. If a man had been enslaved, he was in that year emancipated. A trumpet was sounded loud and clear and long, and it was the

TRUMPET OF JUBILEE.

They shook hands, they laughed, they congratulated. What a time it was, that fiftieth year! And if under the old dispensation it was such a glad time, under our new and more glorious dispensation let all who have come to the fifties hear the trumpet of jubilee that I now blow.

My sermon next accosts the sixties. The beginning of that decade is more startling than any other. In his chronological journey the man rides rather smoothly over the figures 2 and 3 and 4 and 5, but the figure 6 gives him a big jolt. He says: "It cannot be that I am sixty. Let me examine the old family record. I guess they made a mistake. They got my name down wrong in the roll of births." But, no, the older brothers or sisters remember the time of his advent, and there is some relative a year older and another relative a year younger, and, sure enough, the fact is established beyond all dispute. Sixty! Now your great danger is the temptation to fold up your faculties and quit. You will feel a tendency to reminiscence. If you do not look out, you will begin almost everything with the words, "When I was a boy." But you ought to make the sixties more memorable for God and the truth than the fifties or the forties or the thirties. You ought to do more during the next ten years than you did in any thirty years of your life because of all the experience you have had. You have committed enough mistakes in life to make you wiser above your juniors. Now, under the accumulated light of your past experimenting go to work for God as never before. When a man in the sixties folds up his energies and feels he has done enough, it is the devil of indolence to which he is surrendering, and God generally takes the man at his word and lets him die right away. His brain, that under the tension of hard work is active,

NOW SUDDENLY SHRIVELS.

Men, whether they retire from secular or religious work, generally retire to the grave. No well man has a right to retire. The world was made to work. There remaineth a rest for the people of God, but it is in a sphere beyond the reach of telescopes.

My subject next accosts those in the seventies and beyond. My word to them is congratulation. You have got nearly if not quite through. You have safely crossed the sea of life and are about to enter the harbor. There may be some work for you yet on a small or a large scale. Bismarck of Germany vigorous in the eighties. The prime minister of England strong at seventy-two. Haydn composing his oratorio, "The Creation," at seventy years of age. Isocrates doing some of his best work at seventy-four. Christian men and women in all departments serving God after becoming septuagenarians and octogenarians and nonagenarians prove that there are possibilities of work for the aged, but I think you who are passing the seventies are near being through.

But the most of you will never reach the eighties or the seventies or the sixties or the fifties or the forties. He who passes into the forties

and demon possessed people not only in Jerusalem, but also from the cities roundabout, were healed. The work was going so grandly that the high priest and Sadducees simply could not stand it and so put the apostles in prison. God, whose they were and whom they served, sent an angel by night and released them from prison and sent them to the temple to continue their ministry, and there they are found teaching, instead of in the prison under the power of the authorities. They belonged to God.

26-28. "Behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine and intend to bring this man's blood upon us." The high priest reminds them that they had been forbidden to teach in the name of Jesus and then adds this word unintentionally giving good testimony to their zeal, but evidently forgetting that the people had cried, "His blood be on us and on our children" (Matt. xxvii, 25).

29-32. "We ought to obey God rather than men." Thus replied Peter and again accused them to their faces of being the murderers of Jesus, whom God raised from the dead and exalted with His right hand to be a Prince and a Saviour to give repentance and forgiveness of sins even to such as they were. That it is not possible to please God and to please the world lying in the wicked one is seen in Gal. i, 10; Luke xvi, 13; Jas. iv, 4. These apostles were in conscious partnership with the Holy Spirit, who was in them, and He, the Spirit, was the speaker through their lips, even as Jesus had said: "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you" (Matt. x, 20).

33. "When they heard that, they were cut to the heart and took counsel to slay them." Not only was the blood of Jesus upon them, but they were ready to bring upon themselves the blood of the apostles also. Before they killed Jesus they desired to kill Lazarus, whom Jesus raised from the dead (John xii, 10). The truth of God when not meekly received makes manifest that "the carnal mind is enmity against God" (Rom. viii, 7).

34, 35. "Ye men of Israel, take heed to yourselves what ye intend to do as touching these men." The apostles, being sent out of the council for a little while, Gamaliel, a learned and honorable member, at whose feet Saul of Tarsus had been educated (chapter xxii, 3), thus begins to address his brethren. He seems to have had something of the spirit of Joseph and Nicodemus, who also were at one time members of the council (Mark xv, 43; John vii, 50). We do not know that he ever received Jesus as the Christ, but from the wisdom and spirit of this address and on the supposition that Saul would seek the welfare of his teacher we may hope that he did.

36, 37. "Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be somebody." He quotes two cases of deceivers who for a time had quite a following, but in each case the leaders perished, and their followers were dispersed. The mark of a deceiver is that "he boasts himself to be somebody," while a true follower of the Lord seeks to glorify God only. The antichrist shall do according to his own will and shall exalt himself and magnify himself (Dan. xi, 36), but the Lord Jesus Christ sought neither His own will nor His own glory (John vi, 38; viii, 50) and Paul, the great apostle, determined to know nothing but "Jesus Christ and Him crucified," his mottoes being "Not I, but Christ," "Not I, but the grace of God" (I. Cor. ii, 2; xv, 10; Gal. ii, 20).

38. "If this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught." He may have remembered these words, "The Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to naught; He

When you hear wild and w talk about negotiations which a be casually undertaken in some lic house on the continent, when are told even by the highest a ility in this country that procl ions solemnly adopted at the gestion of or with the subsequen provol of Colonial Governments to be recalled in presence of the emy, when you are advised to or to accept terms of peace, w in the words of that calm and lute speech which was made by Milner two days ago—terms of which, in his words, would pre the political dualism in Africa substance although not in fo then I say to you remember that do not stand alone, that you allies, and that you are not ent to make peace unless it is terms which will be satisfactor those allies, who have sent of best to fight and to die in a com cause. Meanwhile, gentlemen, war goes on—slowly, no doubt, inevitably—

TO ITS SETTLED CONCLUS.

There has been a great imptment in the situation during the cess. I can give no better inst of it than by informing you th railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony are now wing almost as in normal times. the 12 months between June 1 and June, 1901, there were 284 interruptions of the line; the line blown up; trains were stopped o ed into—very often when they tained wounded men and women children. But during the last t months there has not been a si interruption. Meanwhile, every a larger area is being cleared o enemy, and being protected by iron girdle of blockhouses which Kitchener has devised, and which inexorably barring out the E from the territory we have occup driving them into districts in w our troops, I hope, will be abl find them.

NOT A SENSATIONALIST.

It would be almost impertinen me to praise Lord Kitchener. I Kitchener does not draft sensati despatches. I daresay we all sometimes that he wrote at gre length; but he keeps his own c sels, and I think his countrymen ppreciate a great man when they f found him. They recognize the s resolution, the well-thought-out by which he is successfully dea with the most difficult task that ever fallen in modern times to nation to accomplish. We are p of the general; we are proud of army. To compare any other a to it is to pay the highest com ment in our power. We are prou their heroic courage. I think we prouder still of the endurance—cheerful endurance—which they shown under the hardships of exceptional campaign, and we prouder of the unwavering huma that, even at great cost to them; es they have constantly shown to troops opposed to them and to civil population which has been their mercy.

PROUD OF MILNER.

We are proud, also, of our Ad istrator, proud of Lord Milner, great public servant whose labori man can over-estimate, who, day night, is working out the g scheme for the regeneration of new colonies, who finds men—I not know whether he knows of t—mean enough in this country take the opportunity to blacken character, to call for his recall, attribute to him motives of the n unworthy character. Gentlemen, has his reward in the regard and provol of the vast majority of fellow citizens; he has it in the fidence of the Government, the fidence of his Sovereign; and he not flinch, he will not turn ou

th the devices of the people of effect" (Ps. xxxiii, 10; see also viii, 9, 10, for very strong is in this connection.) It is a comfort to the true believer now that they that war against shall be as nothing and as a of naught and that no weapon ed against him can prosper (Isa. 12; liv, 17).

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LET UP IN BOER WAR.

TIL THE ENEMY IS COM- PLETELY SUBDUED.

1. Joseph Chamberlain Says the War Will be Pressed to Its Conclusion.

scussing the progress of the th African War in his Birming- , England, speech, Hon. Joseph mberlain said:—
en you hear wild and wilful about negotiations which are to usually undertaken in some pub- ouse on the continent, when you told even by the highest author- in this country that proclama- s solemnly adopted at the sug- ion of or with the subsequent ap- al of Colonial Governments are re- called in presence of the en- , when you are advised to offer o accept terms of peace, which, he words of that calm and reso- speech which was made by Lord er two days ago—terms of peace h, in his words, would preserve political dualism in Africa in- stance although not in form—
I say to you remember that you

his way, because a number of ill- bred curs are barking at his heels. We are proud of him, we are proud of the band of skilful and zealous and patriotic colleagues with whom he is working. As in the military operations, progress, and Civil Government follows close upon their heels. When peace has been proclaimed we shall find an administration already in our hands. The industry in the two colonies is reviving. The refugees are returning in great numbers to their homes and their work.

NO TIME FOR FEAR.

Large schemes of development are being devised, and preparation is being made for the re-settlement of the land—for the resumption of agricultural operation. That is not all. The obsolete and corrupt legislation of the Transvaal Government has been reviewed. We have wiped the slate clean. That is nothing. Any schoolboy can do that. But we have written on the slate that we have cleaned the principles of just and honest government under which, in the future, the two races may live in mutual respect, enjoying equal rights and equal liberties, and in which that vast population of natives, for which we have become responsible, may receive due protection and consideration. Gentlemen, we are to meet Parliament in a few days. I hope and believe that the temper of Parliament will be the temper of the nation. This is not the time for weak-kneed exhortation or counsels of fear. We have only to imitate the magnificent constancy and resolution of the people of this country and the sturdy patriotism of our colonies, and we shall achieve a result that will justify the sacrifices that we have made, which will confirm forever our dominion in South Africa, and will cement the unity of the Empire.

IDENTIFYING THE SPECIES.

Lord Justice Mathew of England is a man of such mild and kindly exterior, with such gentle voice and manner, that almost invariably he gives the impression of being a simple country gentleman rather than an expert and profound lawyer.

This was evidently the idea of a professional seller of painted birds, who some years ago met him in the neighborhood of the law courts, and exhibiting one of his birds, asked him if he could tell to what species it belonged.

The judge stopped, examined the bird with great care, pretending to admire the gaudy plumage, examined it again, and then remarked:

"I do not think I have ever seen a bird exactly like this, but judging from the old proverb that Birds of a feather flock together, I should say it was a jailbird."

POISONED TO SAVE EXPENSES.

A Chinese boy was brought into the Peking Hospital terribly injured by a heavy log falling upon him. The doctors, to save his life, cut off his leg. The mother came, apparently to help to nurse the lad. The patient, however, almost immediately afterwards died, and expert examination showed that his mother had given him arsenic. Her reason, it is supposed, was to prevent her son from the disgrace of reaching the next world in a maimed condition. This is a very strong point with the Chinese, who always pickle an amputated member to have it buried with them when they eventually die. In this instance, the family being poor and a whole leg being difficult to pickle, the simpler course was taken of poisoning the boy, so that he and his leg might go together.

IS GLASS ELASTIC?

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

COOKING FEED FOR SWINE.

It has been my custom for years to cook all the feed for fattening swine in fall and winter, and also for young pigs farrowed in the fall and carried over winter. For this purpose I feed largely a vegetable diet, as potatoes, turnips and mangels, combined with ground grain and bran. For a long time I used a homemade cooker built of plank with a sheet iron bottom, laid on a stone or brick foundation, writes Mr. J. A. Macdonald. This homemade affair, while giving fair satisfaction, did not appear as handy and convenient as the cookers advertised in the agricultural papers. So three years ago I purchased a feed cooker that does the cooking by steam, and will heat water in the same way. Hot water is quite as important in the piggery as in the dairy. At farrowing time it is indispensable. This cooker will heat a barrel of water in a half hour or less.

I raise large quantities of roots, such as turnips and mangels, and a good many potatoes also, but seldom feed the merchantable potatoes to pigs. There are, however, a large quantity of small potatoes every year which can only be fed to pigs to make a profit on them. Potatoes smaller than an egg are generally refused in our market, hence I naturally have a quantity of cull potatoes on hand each year. Of course I do not feed cooked vegetables alone. I use about one pound grain,—ground barley, corn and often wheat. If I get home grown wheat ground at the local mills I have the miller take about thirty pounds of the prime flour from every 105 pounds wheat, and let the remainder go in the shorts and bran for pig feed. I mix one pound ground grains, about eight or ten of boiled roots. I steam two barrels at a time and find it economical and most satisfactory to mix equal quantities of turnips, mangels and potatoes in each barrel. When thoroughly steamed dump the contents of the barrels into a large tank, and while yet hot mix in the grain mixture and cut and mash all together and feed warm. I have made gains of 2½ pounds per day on five or six-months-old shotes fed on this mixture in the fall of the year. I use very little water in cooking, about a pailful to a barrel, as the steam in cooking adds about the right amount of moisture to the mixture. In feeding fall farrowed pigs I do not have the feed so dry, but aim to have considerable water in it. In this case do not mash, but simply mix the grain and roots with a sharp spade.

I could not winter fall pigs profitably without roots, and for the first four or five months feed this warm, sloppy feed. To feed or winter fall pigs on grain alone I find almost impossible, as they go off their feet, suffer with rheumatism and other ills. I find it advantageous to feed raw roots now and then to both fattening swine and young pigs. I also lay up a quantity of sods in the fall, and from the cellar feed a sod or two every day or two. This is a great appetizer and corrector of the system.

POULTRY ON THE DAIRY FARM.

Just why dairymen do not make poultry raising pay is not a problem hard to solve. The reason is lack of knowledge relating to poultry raising. Would any common sense

he also must have these points of individual excellence.

The same characteristics should be with the other dairy points similar to those just noted. Also, while it is desirable that the dairy cow should have a well formed and prominent udder, this point alone is of very little value.

Not every calf coming from a cow that is a large producer, and a sire of the kind mentioned, will produce an animal that is superior, or even equal, to its parents. The dairy cow must maintain herself, and at the same time give in milk solids and fat an amount equal to two-thirds at least of her own weight every year, at the same time producing a calf. The breeder needs to exercise his great caution, therefore, in selecting those calves that conform to his ideal at their birth, and again at the end of six months or a year carefully scrutinize those that have been saved, and if they fail to come up to the requisite developments, turn them to market. Superficial or fancy markings have little to do with the production of the animal. I mean such points as color, on muzzles or tongues, or peculiar markings on the bodies.

If the bull shows no prepotency, I would discard him, no matter how much he cost, or how fine he seemed to be, and try again. When one is found that is giving the desired results, in his calves, (always in the grade herd and sometimes in the pure blood), I would breed him again to his own daughters. This will not only give three-fourths of pure blood, when the dam is of no particular breeding, but will make such a strong infusion of the particular blood desired that the characteristics will be marked and more likely to be perpetuated in the offspring. I would then select another sire, of as near the same type or strain as possible, as the first thing to be sought after is a fixed type. And I would retain a sire of this kind, no matter what his age, just so long as he was able to reproduce himself. I would always use the pure blood sire, and always one from the same breed.

Much depends on the care and feeding of the calf. Many a finely bred calf has been ruined before it reached its first year by having its digestion impaired by over-feeding, feeding on improper foods, or under feeding. Particular care should be taken during the first month that that calf is not over-fed. Frequent feedings in small amounts, even of a lower class of foods, will give much better results than feeding at longer periods, even with foods of a higher character. Then, too, the animal should have such foods as will develop bone and muscle, rather than that which should make it fat, and should always be fed sufficient food to keep it growing. I believe that the feeding of a large amount of roughage, that will tend to develop the paunch, either of the bull or heifer, is feeding in the right line. If the animal is to be a producer, it must have a large reservoir for the reception of its food.

I never save the first calf from a heifer, I never know what that heifer is going to develop into, and I do not want to save a calf unless I know her mother has been a producer; and again because such calves are usually smaller in size, and have less vitality than from a more mature cow.

This line of breeding, followed persistently for a period of years, with a definite ideal in mind, will in the end produce a herd of cattle that will not only be pleasing in the eyes of the owner, but be a source of profit to him as well.

THEY STILL NAME THE COOK.

when you hear wild and wilful about negotiations which are to casually undertaken in some pub-house on the continent, when you told even by the highest authority in this country that proclamation is solemnly adopted at the suggestion of or with the subsequent approval of Colonial Governments are recalled in presence of the end, when you are advised to offer to accept terms of peace, which, the words of that calm and resolute speech which was made by Lord Kitchener two days ago—terms of peace, in his words, would preserve political dualism in Africa in stance although not in form—I say to you remember that you not stand alone, that you have allies, and that you are not entitled to make peace unless it is upon terms which will be satisfactory to your allies, who have sent of their blood to fight and to die in a common cause. Meanwhile, gentlemen, the peace goes on—slowly, no doubt, but fitably—

ITS SETTLED CONCLUSION. There has been a great improvement in the situation during the recent. I can give no better instance than by informing you that the ways in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony are now working almost as in normal times. In 12 months between June 1900, and June, 1901, there were 284 interruptions of the line; the line was up and down; trains were stopped or fired into—very often when they encountered wounded men and women and children. But during the last three months there has not been a single interruption. Meanwhile, every day, a larger area is being cleared of the enemy, and being protected by that girdle of blockhouses which Lord Kitchener has devised, and which are so effectively barring out the Boers in the territory we have occupied—dividing them into districts in which troops, I hope, will be able to move at will.

NOT A SENSATIONALIST.

It would be almost impertinent in me to praise Lord Kitchener. Lord Kitchener does not dabble in sensational catches. I daresay we all wish to estimate that he wrote at greater length; but he keeps his own counsel, and I think his countrymen appreciate a great man when they have heard him. They recognize the stern logic, the well-thought-out plan which he is successfully dealing with the most difficult task that has fallen in modern times to any man to accomplish. We are proud of him generally; we are proud of the victory. To compare any other army to his is to pay the highest compliment in our power. We are proud of his heroic courage. I think we are still of the endurance—the moral endurance—which they have shown under the hardships of this military campaign, and we are proud of the unwavering humanity, even at great cost to themselves, have constantly shown to the rebels opposed to them and to the population which has been at their mercy.

PROUD OF MILNER.

We are proud, also, of our Administrator, proud of Lord Milner, the public servant whose labors no man can over-estimate, who, day and night, is working out the great scheme for the regeneration of the colonies, who finds men—I do know whether he knows of them or not enough in this country to offer the opportunity to blacken his name, to call for his recall, to impute to him motives of the most worthy character. Gentlemen, he has his reward in the regard and approval of the vast majority of his fellow citizens; he has it in the confidence of the Government, the confidence of his Sovereign; and he will find, he will not turn out of

tient, however, almost immediately afterwards died, and expert examination showed that his mother had given him arsenic. Her reason, it is supposed, was to prevent her son from the disgrace of reaching the next world in a maimed condition. This is a very strong point with the Chinese, who always pickle an unrepentant member to have it buried with them when they eventually die. In this instance, the family being poor and a whole leg being difficult to pickle, the simpler course was taken of poisoning the boy, so that he and his leg might go together.

IS GLASS ELASTIC?

"As brittle as glass" is an old saying, but like many other things told for true by our grandfathers it will not pass to-day. Do you know that glass can be made to bounce up from the floor like a rubber ball? We have seen a glass plate that, thrown upon the table, rebounded with a metallic ring, and when broken by force separated into small crystals, instead of the usual scraps. The inventor claims that this glass can be made from the ordinary kind, that the whole operation will be completed in a few hours, and with expense not so great as that of the common

CAUTIOUS MAN.

The young wife was weeping when her mother called. "It's all because of John," she wailed. "He's a brute, and he doesn't love me any more. I asked him if I wasn't the dearest little wife in the world—" "I know, I know," interrupted the elder woman. "And he said his cheque-book indicated that you were." "No, he didn't." "He didn't?" "No." "Well, husbands must have changed since I was a bride. What did he say?" "He said, very cautiously, 'Well, you know, my dear, I haven't seen them all.'"

HIGHEST BALLOON ALTITUDE.

Dr. Bersen and Dr. Suring, of the Berlin Meteorological Institute, have reached in a balloon ascent the highest altitude on record. They first went up to the height of 30,000 feet, losing consciousness for brief intervals. In spite of the risk they continued to ascend to 33,790 feet, when one of them became completely unconscious and could not be roused. The other astronaut, after making a great effort in opening the valve to descend, also became insensible, and neither of them recovered till the balloon dropped to 16,000 feet at the end of an hour's time.

BOWS 700 TIMES AN HOUR.

When "progressing" through the streets to perform some kind of ceremony, the King takes off his hat on an average twelve times a minute, that is the almost incredible number of 700 times an hour. The King requires a new brim to his hat every fortnight. Being very economical in his headgear, he does not buy a new hat every time the brim requires renewing.

The hottest place on earth is apparently to be found on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the Gulf of Persia. There during forty consecutive days in July and August the mercury has been known to stand above 100 degrees in the shade day and night, and to run to 130 in the afternoon. In Bahrein Island, which is situated in the centre of this most torrid part of the torrid zone, water is unknown. Shafts have been sunk to the depth of 500 feet in search of it, but in vain.

When you hear wild and wilful about negotiations which are to casually undertaken in some pub-house on the continent, when you told even by the highest authority in this country that proclamation is solemnly adopted at the suggestion of or with the subsequent approval of Colonial Governments are recalled in presence of the end, when you are advised to offer to accept terms of peace, which, the words of that calm and resolute speech which was made by Lord Kitchener two days ago—terms of peace, in his words, would preserve political dualism in Africa in stance although not in form—I say to you remember that you not stand alone, that you have allies, and that you are not entitled to make peace unless it is upon terms which will be satisfactory to your allies, who have sent of their blood to fight and to die in a common cause. Meanwhile, gentlemen, the peace goes on—slowly, no doubt, but fitably—

POULTRY ON THE DAIRY FARM.

Just why dairymen do not make poultry raising pay is not a problem hard to solve. The reason is lack of knowledge relating to poultry raising. Would any common sense dairymen start dairying with a 75-pound butter cow and permit her to rustle for her living around the hay stack? As to breeds, most people have their fancy; but all breeds are not equally prolific. We have a great many inquiries from men that want to know if it will pay to raise the standard-bred hen on the farm. There is no place where it will pay better. Of all the breeds we prefer the White Wyandots. They will produce as many eggs as any other breed and more flesh than most of them. The Barred Plymouth Rock is good for both of these objects, but we think that the Wyandot is still better.

How can we make fowls hustle and exercise? First, we must not feed too heavily or make it too easy for birds to get their food. We must get them out of their houses in winter as much as possible. The profit in winter depends on having the hens well-housed and giving special care. A house 12 by 20 feet is large enough for 50 fowls. Do not permit any of the floor space to be occupied with nests, roosts or other fixtures. All of the floor space should be reserved for the hens, and a part of it should be used for a scratching floor. Put in only enough glass for lighting purposes.

One reason why some people do not succeed with poultry is that they do not know how to feed to the best advantage. Large fowls require a different system of feeding than small ones. Leghorns are not likely to get overfat. They will leave corn on the ground and run after insects; while the larger breeds will eat the corn that is given them and stand around waiting for more. Chopped clover is good and should be fed each day, and chopped vegetables will not take its place. On the average farm there is much that goes to waste that the fowls can utilize, and this helps to give profit.

THE MODEL DAIRY COW.

One of the most attractive, as well as popular fallacies, is the idea of cross-breeding. It is so easy for one to think that he can cross the Holstein, an unequalled milk producer, with the Jersey or Guernsey, equally eminent in the line of butter, and produce an animal that has all the good points of both and none of the objectionable ones. The result, nineteen times out of twenty, is an animal that has few of the good points of either of its ancestors. The infusion or the blending of two distinctly pure bloods is more likely to reproduce the poor qualities than the good ones, says Mr. Ed. Van Alstyne.

First, then, we should select the sire. The leading requisite in him should be constitution, and as we are going to produce a dairy or mother animal, I believe that the prevailing type should be feminine; e. g., he should have rather a small head, thin horns, and narrow rather than broad shoulders, with the arching back and pelvis, plenty of loose skin in front of the hind legs, a well defined milk vein, and with four well developed and placed rudimentaries. He may have plenty of pedigree, but

heifer, I never know what that heifer is going to develop into, and I do not want to save a calf unless I know her mother has been a producer; and again because such calves are usually smaller in size, and have less vitality than from a more mature cow.

This line of breeding, followed persistently for a period of years, with a definite ideal in mind, will in the end produce a herd of cattle that will not only be pleasing in the eyes of the owner, but be a source of profit to him as well.

THEY STILL NAME THE COOK.

A queer custom which prevails at no other court than that of Great Britain, is the announcement at the beginning of each course at a dinner of the name of the cook who has prepared the dishes served. The origin of this custom dates back to the reign of King George II., who made a great favorite of one of his cooks, promoting him to the rank of chief over the heads of all his seniors. This, of course, created great jealousy, and every effort was made to oust him from royal favor by rendering him responsible for the failures which were laid upon the king's table. Greatly incensed thereby, and fearing to lose his post, he complained to the king in person, who immediately gave orders that henceforth, whenever a dish was placed before him, the name of the cook responsible for its success or failure should be announced in an audible tone.

OUR FUTURE KING.

Prince Edward of Wales, who is a great favorite with the Queen, seems to be getting on. He is only seven years old, but is learning to ride with a skill and fearlessness which do credit to his strain of Danish ancestry. He has proved an apt pupil at the Queen's Technical Schools at Sandringham, and went in one day to tell Miss Wolfe, the lady superintendent, that he wanted to work something "as a surprise for mother." After great consultation a mat was decided on, and, under the tuition of Miss Wolfe, he made a very pretty mat with crocheted wool on canvas. When it was finished he came back to the school, filled with national ardor, to say that he "would like to make another mat for mother with the Union-Jack on it!"

WHY THE BUMP WAS THERE.

"This protuberance on the back of the head," said the phrenologist professor, as he turned his young subject toward the audience, "is the bump of philoprogenitiveness. It proves in the present case this boy has an extraordinary love for his parents. Is it not true, my son?" "Well, I like my mother, but I don't know about my daddy." "Why, how is that?" "Well, that bump you're blowing about is where he hit me yesterday with a belt buckle."

PAYMENT OF M.P.'S.

One of the last acts of the New Zealand Parliament before the session closed was to pass a bill increasing the salaries of its own members. The payment of members of the assembly was raised from £240 to £300; those of the members of the Legislative Council from £150 to £200. In like manner the salary of the Governor has been raised from £5,000 to £7,000, and the salaries of Cabinet Ministers have been materially increased. It is rather remarkable that the bill was only carried after a continuous sitting of thirty hours and by a majority of six.

The Red Witch

Or
The
Wooing
Of
Constantia.

CHAPTER XXXII.

A sob burst from her. And at this instant the door was opened softly, and Constantia entered.

"In the dark, dear? To sit in the dark like this—oh, it is very wrong of you!" she said, with tender scolding.

She had just parted with Stronge, who had brought her to the hall-door, and she was feeling singularly nervous; but the sight of Lady Varley standing in the moonlight, in her straight, clinging white gown, had somehow given her courage. How could she tell her miserable tale—how warn her of this last crowning act of treachery on her husband's part, if that pale, patient face was plain to her? Better in darkness, where its agony, its cruel indignation might be hidden. Alas! what a terrible task was hers, to make even sadder this already too sad woman!

Then somehow she told her, getting through the hateful story without let or hindrance from Lady Varley, who never opened her lips from the beginning of it to the end.

"I give it to you as I heard it. It may not be true," said Constantia at the close, in a very agony of nervous dread.

"It is true," said Lady Varley. Her voice was quiet, but distinct and cold. "This is the end, then."

"Why should it be?" cried Constantia hotly. "Why should you so tamely give in? Oh, rouse yourself, Yolande, and try to stop this scandal! If one were to go to her—to reason with her—to threaten exposure!"

"What would such as she care about exposure?" said Lady Varley with cold contempt.

"Well, let him be reasoned with," advised Constantia. "He would, in all probability be more open to a good influence than she. But who would you choose to speak to him?"

"No one. I shall go myself to-night," said Lady Varley, with determination. She rose from her chair.

"So late! Be advised, dear, do not," said Constantia, entreatingly. "Or at least take me with you; or—Mr. Stronge."

"Mr. Stronge! Where is he?"

"In the avenue, waiting for me," confessed Constantia, shyly.

Lady Varley regarded her keenly.

"Are you going to marry him?" she asked.

"Yes."

"I am glad of that. Heartily glad. For you at least there is a sure chance of happiness. Well, you and he shall arrange this matter for me—come."

The old town clock struck ten as the train steamed slowly into the station. For once, therefore, it was on time. It was a dark night, murky and rather chill; the wind had risen, and there was a suspicion of rain in the air.

As he stepped into the fuller darkness outside he ran up against Fotherston.

"Ah! You, Dundas!" said he as if astounded.

"And no other," returned Dundas, laughing. "I might be my own ghost, so satisfactorily have I surprised every one I have met by this sudden return; but the fact is that fellow Hawkins has been troublesome again. You know—I've told you a thousand times, I dare say—

full of delight. He felt indeed almost absurdly happy, and an inclination to laugh aloud overtook him now and then, as he thought of how her beautiful face would light up with a glad surprise as he stepped into her presence, and how her clear, sweet laugh would ring out when he confessed to her his foolish fancy to surprise her, had brought him to the level of the most youthful love-sick swain.

He reached the entrance gate at last, and entered the long avenue, now dark as Erebus, because of the overhanging branches. He struck a match, and saw by his watch that it was five minutes past eleven. So late! He hoped she had not gone to bed. If so, his sweet programme would be in a measure spoiled. He knew that she sat up very often almost until midnight reading; but now that he was away she would, no doubt, feel lonely, and would, probably, retire earlier than usual.

A turn in the avenue, however, told him that this was not the case. Through an opening in the trees the whole of the southern side of the house was laid bare to him, and he could see that lights shone in two of the central windows. They were the windows of the room she most affected—her favorite room.

He hurried forward until he came to the foot of the steps that led up to the balcony, off which the room opened. He paused there with a quiet smile, and began to ascend the steps with extreme caution. Not a sound betrayed his approach. The blinds were down in both the windows, and before the glass door, which was open, hung a heavy velvet curtain. Mr. Dundas, putting out his hand, drew a corner of it aside, very cautiously, and looked in. Beyond the velvet hung a lace curtain of the most fragile kind, and through it he peered.

All his senses were riveted upon the spot, where on satin couch, her dainty head nestling luxuriously amongst the cushions, lay—his wife!

She was dressed in a loose white tea-gown, an exquisite mass of soft laces, a little open at the throat, and with wide sleeves that, falling backwards as she lifted her arms, left all their snowy loveliness naked to the shoulder. One of these arms was thrown around Lord Varley's neck.

He was kneeling beside her on the ground, leaning over her so that his face was close to hers. Both his arms were clasped around her supple waist.

Dundas was talking gayly, but in a low whisper. A soft, happy smile, a smile a little languid parted her lips.

"Ah! to-morrow night!" exclaimed he, as if in answer to something she had said. "Where shall we be to-morrow night?"

"Far from here, at all events," returned she lightly. "Far from the stifling propriety of this intolerable hole. And, oh, blessed thought! far from the immaculate Dundas."

"A fool so blind is hardly deserving even of one's pity," said Varley contemptuously.

"Blind to what? My faults? What an unlover-like speech!" As she spoke, she ran her white, slender fingers slowly, lingeringly through his hair, as though to touch him, was sweet to her.

"Have you a fault?"

has come!" rang out Dundas sharply.

A wild cry broke from her. She threw herself on Varley's breast, as if to protect his body with her own, and, encircling him with her arms, looked back over her shoulder at her husband with a mad defiance.

"That will not save him," he said. "If you persist in staying there, I shall shoot him through the brain instead of through the heart. That will be the only difference."

Dundas moved her head hurriedly from side to side as though looking vainly for some means of escape. None came. The room was far from the servants' quarters, and to hope to rouse them even by the loudest screams would be mere folly. She had weighed all that long ago, and found it wanting. And yet time—that was the principal thing to be gained! Varley was as strong a man, perhaps, as Dundas, but then he was unarmed, and she knew if he made one step towards his adversary, Dundas would fire. They were trapped as rats might be, and as little mercy would be shown them.

"Stand up, man, and fling your wanton to one side, if you would not have her blood flow with yours," cried John Dundas savagely. "Are you afraid, that you seek to shelter yourself behind her?"

"Afraid!" A light, scornful laugh broke from Varley. For yet one short moment he held against his breast, with a convulsive pressure, his heart's desire, and then he partially released her. "Kiss me," he whispered softly; and as her lips met his, all at once, as it were, a strange animation grew upon him. He raised her to a more upright position. "See," he whispered eagerly, pointing to the open window on the right hand, well guarded by Dundas; "liberty may lie there!"

"Ah!" she started, brought to fresh life and hope by his tone, and turned to where he pointed. Even as she did so, he signalled to Dundas.

"Now!" he called loudly, and before the echo of his voice died away the loud report of a revolver, that had sent a bullet through his heart, rang through the room.

He fell forward on his face stone dead! Ay, even before she could turn again to clasp him, he was stretched lifeless at her feet.

Almost simultaneously with the discharge of the revolver there was a rush of feet upon the balcony without, and the velvet curtain was thrust violently aside!

(To Be Continued.)

BITS OF INFORMATION.

A Few Items Which Will Be Found Worth Reading.

A penny on the British income-tax represents \$31,560,000.

Of the seven Presidents France has had, only one has served a full term.

The greatest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards over fifteen miles.

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe.

The number of men who died of consumption is 140 per 1,000, but only 135 per 1,000 women.

To keep the world's cables in working condition calls for the constant employment of forty cable ships.

The travelling expenses of Italian M.P.'s are paid by Government. These averaged \$2,000 a head last year.

In Munich the penalty for not filling a beer-glass to the limit is \$125 fine and two weeks' imprisonment.

H.M.S. Nile has the thickest armour of any British ship on active service. It is in places 20 inches in thickness.

The English railways cost an

ON THE FARM

HOW OTHERS DO IT.

It is interesting, in view of its being done towards the end of a chicken fattening in Canada, to know what is done elsewhere. A meat-pi firm in Kansas City is fattening 000 chickens at one time. The latest departure of the big establishments which supply the with meat. No other packing in the United States is offering fed chickens, but all of them probably be at it within a year or two weeks a thin, scrawny ch provided it is one of four breed be made to put on two and a pounds of flesh. The cost is two cents a pound. The idea borrowed from the Continent France, Germany and England try has been fed for generation much the same manner. The F the Germans, and the English chicken and a cramming machir stuff food into its craw. That the way the thing is done b packing firm, but the principle the same. The fed chickens a ough better than those whi fattened in the usual manner to them sell from two to three more a pound. When a chicken to scratch for his food his legs tough. The flesh is dark and l gamey taste. But stuff his crav food, as the English do, or put in a crowded coop, as the p house does, and the epicure w delighted with the result.

"Unless I am badly mistaken," said the manager of the poultry egg department, "we will be 1200,000 chickens a day inside two years."

THE ONLY SECRET

about feeding chickens that the ager wouldn't reveal is the m in which the food is mixed. It been experimenting for months a preparation has been found puts a trifle more than a pou week on each chick.

The first suggestion as to st chickens came through the E agent of the firm. He wrote London wanting to know why the poultry shipped from this try was so different from that in England. The idea was the English had us beaten in a high-class markets. The chefs best restaurants would have n the American birds. The m read the poultry journals and came familiar with the metho cramming food down the chi craw with a machine. It was all feasible for a packing-house thought. The head of the K City establishment thought ai periment advisable.

The experiment was first with 40 chickens. Not until factory results were obtained the proprietor asked to make time-established test for put and fowl—the eating of them. had some personal friends, a had them pass judgment. Th cures were enthusiastic.

Every item in the fattening chicken is duly recorded at plant. Each lot is separately dexed. When the chickens a how much they weighed before ing, the amount consumed, an cost are shown in the comp book.

THE BEST RESULTS

were obtained from Brahmas, month Rocks, Buff, Cocksins

station. For once, therefore, it was on time. It was a dark night, murky and rather chill; the wind had risen and there was a suspicion of rain in the air.

As he stepped into the fuller darkness outside he ran up against Featherston.

"Ah! You, Dundas!" said he as if astounded.

"And no other," returned Dundas, laughing. "I might be my own ghost, so satisfactorily have I surprised every one I have met by this sudden return; but the fact is that fellow Hawkins has been troublesome again. You know—I've told you a thousand times, I dare say—how I have sworn to put down these poaching affairs, no matter what time or trouble it costs me; and this morning I had a telegram from Jeffreys telling me of a serious attack made last night on the young pheasants."

"I heard of it; but I really think Jeffreys exaggerated the affair. He's a wonderfully zealous fellow, it must be allowed, but point de ze!e, you know, is excellent advice in most matters. I fear the honest Jeffreys has rather overdone it this time, and given you your journey for nothing. Mrs. Dundas will thank Jeffreys, no doubt. She did not come to meet you?"

"No; in fact, I—er—I didn't tell her I was coming. I thought I'd take her by surprise," said John Dundas, a little shyly, but with such a ring of expectant happiness in his voice as convinced Featherston that his belief in his wife was perfect, and that, as yet, no suspicion had crept in. That he had done a vilely cruel thing in giving a chance for the entrance of this suspicion did not disturb him.

"Mrs. Dundas does not know you are coming, then?" He asked the question to make himself entirely sure of the fact that the comedy promised would not prove a failure.

"No; I really had hardly a moment to send her word," said Dundas, who was beginning to be rather ashamed of the schoolboy longing to take some one unawares that had possessed him when he decided on keeping his sudden home-coming secret from his darling.

All this was news to Featherston, though the sending of the telegram was not. He had squared Jeffreys about that, and close-listed as he was, had not held back from such a bribe as induced the man to do his bidding. He had only meant, however, to bring back Dundas a day too soon upon the scene, and so spoil Donna's plans, for the present at all events. The future might see him victorious, too! He owed her something, and in this wise sought to pay it.

But now, he told himself, the plot was thickening of its own accord—at least without help from him. How if madame was receiving her friend to-night! The friend was always at Ballymore now, he had been told, in season and out of it. How if the two men should meet—the trusting husband, the too welcome lover! Ah! here was a real vengeance laid ready to his hand, without cost of thought, or plan, or plot. A slow smile stole over his face; his hand stroked down his blonde moustache, with a view to concealing it.

He shook hands in the friendliest way, and the night was too dark to permit of Mr. Dundas' seeing the smile of cruel amusement that curved his lips as the last words escaped him. Mr. Dundas disappeared into the windy night, and moved steadily onwards towards his home.

The soft, misty rain that now was falling and beating against his face only seemed to refresh him. He walked rapidly, with an elastic step, feeling that each moment brought him nearer to her. His heart was

she had said. "Where shall we be to-morrow night?"

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"Blind to what? My faults? What an unlover-like speech!" As she spoke, she ran her white, slender fingers slowly, lingeringly through his hair, as though to touch him, was sweet to her.

"Have you a fault?"

"One. Just one little one. You know it." She leaned even nearer to him, and smiled into his eyes. "Tis loving thee too well."

His arms tightened their clasp round her. A low, long sigh escaped him. For a minute there was silence, broken only by the beating of his heart; and then Donna fell back a little from him, and broke into a low, delicious laugh of heartfelt amusement.

Mr. Dundas stepped back into the darkness noiselessly as he had come, and walked down the balcony to its end where his own den lay. He tried the window and found it unfastened. Throwing up the sash softly, but with haste, he stepped lightly into the room.

He groped about carefully for a moment or two in the darkness, and came at last to the drawer of the cabinet he wanted, and drawing something from it, examined it by touch. Having satisfied himself that all was right, he concealed it in the large breast-pocket of his travelling coat.

He pressed convulsively to his heart the thing he had concealed there, and went back to the velvet-hung doorway. There was nothing to prevent his entering. They were laughing still. They were drawn even closer round each other—arms entwined within arms. To him, watching, there seemed to be something extraordinary in their gayety—a gayety that jested on the grave's brink. Was there no grave misgiving, no hidden sense of fear, to warn them that the end of all things was at hand?

He pushed aside the curtains with a bold movement, and stood revealed.

The gay laugh died on Donna's lips, as she looked over her lover's shoulder, and saw vengeance there before her, ready to strike. Her face grew an ashen gray. She seemed to stiffen in Varley's arms, and an awful look darkened her eyes. Varley, startled by the change in her, looked backward, and, with a terrible impression, sprang to his feet, to find himself face to face with the man he had dishonored!

Was it only a minute, or was it in truth an eternity that elapsed whilst they three stood there, gazing bently upon each other?

Dundas broke the spell.

"Stand back!" he said, in a clear tone, addressing Varley. "Over there with your back against that wall! I don't want to cheat you both!"

He put his hand into his pocket, and drew out a revolver. He fingered it, slowly, cruelly, lovingly.

"So!" said Varley, with a shrug. Any dismay he might have felt was now gone, and a smile, that was undeniably insolent, grew on his face. "You won't even give me my chance then?" he said.

"No!" distinctly, and without haste or excitement of any kind. "You have done with chances. I shall shoot you as I would a dog!"

"I find no fault. I really think I should do the same in your place," said Varley politely. "I have but one request to make, that you will permit Mrs. Dundas to leave the room—first."

"Stand aside, woman. His hour

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In Munich the penalty for not filling a beer-glass to the limit is \$125 fine and two weeks' imprisonment.

H.M.S. Nile has the thickest armour of any British ship on active service. It is in places 20 inches in thickness.

The English railways cost on an average \$250,000 per mile; the German, \$100,000; and the American \$55,000.

Prisoners when arrested in Morocco are required to pay the policeman for his trouble in taking them to gaol.

The Sultan of Morocco, who has lately spent \$10,000 on a camera, recently paid \$1,500 for a set of gold-mounted bagpipes.

Twenty-five of the best-known theatres in London will seat 28,600 people, representing a nightly earning of \$30,000.

One of the Buenos Ayres newspapers has a consultation-room in which the poor can daily get medical aid and medicine free.

In a week an Englishman eats 9lb of bread and 50oz. of meat, while an Italian gets but 8lb. of bread and 12oz. of meat.

The cheques which pass through the London Clearing-House in six weeks are more than equal in amount to all the coin in the world.

The longest measured drift of a bottle was in the Pacific, from 4deg. south of the Equator to the Fiji Islands, a distance of 6,700 miles, in 455 days.

The ocean used to be considered about as deep at its deepest as the highest mountains are high. It has now been proved to be half as deep again—that is, 46,236 feet.

It is affirmed that no nation is increasing so rapidly in height and weight as the British. In fifty years the average height has risen from 5 feet 7½ inches to 5 feet 8½ inches.

The Bedouin Arabs are small eaters. Six or seven dates soaked in melted butter serve a man a whole day, with a very small quantity of coarse flour or a little ball of rice.

The Spanish are among the most charitable people on earth. Without a poor-tax, Spanish communities of 50,000 self-supporters feed a pauper population of 5,000 or more.

An octogenarian wheelwright at Sibsey, Lincolnshire, England, who is still hale and hearty, has been a member of a choir for seventy-three years and has never missed a single choir practice.

Sleepy grass is found in New Mexico, Texas, and Siberia. It has a most injurious effect on horses and sheep, being a strong narcotic or sedative, and causing profound sleep or stupor lasting from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Japanese houses in the larger cities are of one general shape, two storeys high, and put together by a curious method of morticing, at which these people are adepts, not one nail being used throughout the construction of the building.

HIS METHOD.

The little girl who was visiting at a neighbor's house had gone out to look at the horses.

"Here's one of them," she said, "that has watery eyes, and coughs and hangs his head just the way papa's horse did last summer."

"What did your papa do for his horse?" asked the owner of the animals.

"He sold him," was the innocent answer.

the proprietor asked to make time-established test for pu and fowl—the eating of them had some personal friends, had them pass judgment. The cures were enthusiastic.

Every item in the fattening chicken is duly recorded at plant. Each lot is separately dined. When the chickens are how much they weighed before, the amount consumed, an cost are shown in the com book.

THE BEST RESULTS

were obtained from Brahma's mouth Rocks, Buff Cocks Wyandottes. Plymouth Rocks put on more ounces of fat for same period and the same cost any of the others. The chickens been fed for periods of ten days, weeks, three weeks and a month, best practical results from a fin standpoint have been obtained the lots which were fed two w

Any poultry raiser can do it small scale. Long rows of coos coops are piled one on top other in a huge room. The ch are kept in a dark room. Jus fore feeding time huge shutters obscure the light are opened. shutters are high on the sides building. The chickens with light turned on them, became Three times a day the chickens fed and are permitted to eat fo an hour only. Long troughs r entire length of each row of The spaces between the laths just large enough to let the cl thrust his head out of them the trough. Six chickens are fined in each coop, and there i opening for each chicken. It been discovered that a chicker eat twice as much if fed reg three times a day as if permit feed all day long. Continua bling has the same effect on ch as it has on the cook who sa everything. Just as soon as half-hour's stuffing is conclude room is once more darkened an troughs taken down. The chi thoroughly satisfied become a dormant. For fifteen minutes feeding they keep up a

CONTINUOUS CROWING.

Two minutes after the feedin a sound can be heard in the cl department.

If fatted flesh is better, than ted there is, of course, a sci reason for it. To kill a lean ar would be very wasteful; the pr tion of flesh to that of bone, offal would be distinctly inferi that of a fed animal. The r way fatted flesh is better tha fatted is that globules of fat distributed throughout the mu displacing to a considerable e the moisture found therein. only, therefore, is the bulk incre but also when the flesh is cooke fat does not evaporate to the extent as water, but, melting, ens the tissue, making it more gestible and finer in flavor.

Turkeys, it has been discov are not by nature fitted for cramming process like chickens ducks. They are wild and fret restraint. Experiments will be ducted, however, in fattening keys, but they will not be co up.

It is claimed for the crana machine that it will put on pounds the first two week chickens weighing three pounds that the average for three week two and a half pounds.

DAIRY GLEANINGS.

It is not always the man with biggest herd of cows who clean most money from his dairy.

The reason that some farmers tract the latent gold in dairy

IN THE FARM.

HOW OTHERS DO IT.

interesting, in view of what is done towards the development of a chicken fattening industry elsewhere. A meat-packing Kansas City is fattening 10,000 chickens at one time. This is the best departure of the big establishments which supply the world's meat. No other packing house in the United States is offering coo-hickens, but all of them will be at it within a year. In weeks a thin, scrawny chicken, fed it is one of four breeds, can be put on two and a half pounds of flesh. The cost is about 10 cents a pound. The idea is borrowed from the Continent. In Germany and England poultry is being fed for generations in the same manner. The French, Germans, and the English take a 10 and a cramming machine and feed into its craw. That isn't the thing is done by this firm, but the principle is the same. The fed chickens are better than those which are raised in the usual manner to make sell from two to three cents a pound. When a chicken is ready for his food his legs get stiff. The flesh is dark and has a taste. But stuff his craw with the English do, or put him in a crowded coop, as the packing house does, and the epicure will be fed with the result. "I am badly mistaken," says the manager of the poultry department, "we will be killing 100 chickens a day inside of a year."

THE ONLY SECRET

feeding chickens that the manager wouldn't reveal is the manner in which the food is mixed. He has been experimenting for months until variation has been found which will trifle more than a pound a year on each chick. The first suggestion as to stall-fed is came through the English of the firm. He wrote from a wanting to know why all poultry shipped from this country is so different from that raised in England. The idea was that the English had us beaten in all the meat markets. The chefs in the restaurants would have none of American birds. The manager has poultry journals and became familiar with the method of feeding food down the chicken's crop with a machine. It wasn't at all a packing-house, he said. The head of the Kansas establishment thought an experiment was first tried on 40 chickens. Not until satisfactory results were obtained was proprietor asked to make the established test for puddings with the eating of them. He has some personal friends, and he has them pass judgment. The epicure was enthusiastic. Every item in the fattening of a chicken is duly recorded at this establishment. Each lot is separately identified. When the chickens arrived, they weighed before feeding amount consumed, and the results shown in the company's

THE BEST RESULTS

obtained from Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cocks and

is that they persist in looking to the grain and corn fields for it.

The dairy woman who churns before sun up in the morning often makes firm-grained butter without the use of ice.

It is a curious fact, and yet true, that some of the most profitable moments anyone engaged in dairying can spend are in repeated washing of the hands.

It is a parody on cleanliness to try to strain filth out of milk, when it might have been obviated by the exercise of the most ordinary precautions.

Despite all the laws to the contrary, skimmed cheese is yet sold for full cream, and oleomargarine for real butter. Where is the remedy?

Those people who consider milking irksome will never make good dairymen.

While it pays to raise hogs in conjunction with the dairy, it never has or never will pay the manufactory to keep the swine quartered near the cheese factory or creamery.

In the writer's experience, the average man cannot milk more than ten cows with profit at one sitting. The reason is that tired muscles cannot extract the milk from the udder with proper facility. Moral: Do not hug the delusion that you are economizing when you throw a large amount of work on your milkers.

It is wanton waste to throw fodder corn in the whole stalk before cows, especially if the canes are spread about the fields. The cattle will destroy with their hoofs at least half the fodder so fed. It will always pay to cut the canes up and feed them from a manger.

The woman who can make good butter once a week is to be commended, but the one who can make it uniformly good every day in the week need look no further for a profitable vocation.

WHO PAYS FOR THE WAR?

BRITON'S SHARE OF THE EMPIRE'S STRUGGLE.

Individual Cost to the British People of the South African War.

The war is being paid for partly out of the revenue of the year, partly out of the proceeds of loans. Of course, the taxpayer will have to liquidate the loans, or go on forever paying interest on them, which amounts to the same thing so far as his pocket is concerned, says London Answers.

The taxpayers being the smokers, tea-drinkers, beer-drinkers, income-tax payers, &c., it is easy to see what each will contribute towards the cost of the war.

Suppose that, by the time the whole business is ended, it costs £250,000,000, then the man who pays the largest sum is the beer and spirit drinker. Beer and spirit drinkers will contribute £76,250,000.

There are also the wine-drinkers, whose contribution to the war cost will be £3,000,000. Drinkers will, therefore, pay nearly one-third of the cost of the war, or, as there are twenty-two million drinkers in the kingdom, about £3 13s. each.

Next to the drinkers come the income tax payers. They will contribute £52,500,000. But although they can afford it, the burden seems rather heavy on each individual. There are about two and a half million income-tax payers in the United Kingdom, so each of them will give £21 toward the

COST OF THE WAR.

As they use the liberty granted to all free Britons of smoking tobacco, drinking tea, eating currants and

SERVED IN BOER ARMY.

REWARD OF \$1,000 OFFERED FOR THREE SCANDINAVIANS

Story of Their Escape From the British.—A Tunnel Which Failed.

The New York Journal says Karl Hultin, Hjalmar P. Janck and Chas. Oscar Johannsen, Swedes, who have lived in South Africa for 11 years, are now with friends in this city. The British have a price on each of their heads—\$1,000, dead or alive.

Hultin related some of his adventures during an hour's talk with a Journal representative the other day.

"I suppose the British authorities are still puzzled as to how we made our escape. Janck and Johannsen were the heroes," said he, modestly. "We were serving in the Scandinavian corps with Cronje's army, and were captured at Magersfontein on Dec. 11, 1901.

IS TAKEN PRISONER.

"The corps occupied one of the most exposed positions that day, having nine killed and twenty-six wounded out of fifty-two engaged. Janck received a wound in the head, which stunned him, but did no serious damage. The bullet plowed through his scalp, leaving a jagged scar.

"The two were taken to Durban to the transport Manila, and the first night that vessel lay in Simon's Bay—I should mention that I was with them—I jumped overboard. They turned searchlights on me and lowered a boat, firing all the time, but I wasn't hit. My boyhood sports proved my saving, for I swam about three miles on a detour, and reached land. The boat's crew abandoned the chase and gave me up as drowned.

"Then I tramped for weeks—600 miles inland—receiving kind treatment all the way from sympathizers, and finally reached my commando.

"Janck and Johannsen, with John Andersen, Baron Hedge-Fagershild, fellows named Warner and Sternberg, all Scandinavians, were imprisoned at Simonstown, at the water's edge.

"Above the Boer prison camp was a masked battery, on one side the British camp and on all sides a barbed wire fence, with sentinels every few feet.

THEY TUNNELLED OUT.

"Escape seemed to them impossible but they got together one night and decided to dig a tunnel that would carry them under the fence and enable them to emerge in the bushes outside. They began inside a certain tent and dug straight down for seven feet, then started off horizontally.

"Janck being the smallest, went ahead, using a long knife that had been smuggled in by friends.

He began to make a hole about four feet in diameter and there was no difficulty at first. When one got tired another took his place, two keeping watch all the time. To prevent detection the men above would pull a string attached to the arm of the man below and by fixed signals would communicate all danger.

"For the first week things went well. The sand was loaded in a soap box that had a rope to it and those on the surface would dump the dirt in the tent. At night the boys would go in, load up pockets and stockings and deftly scatter the sand outside. It was soon dry and looked like the other sand. The boys trooped in and out frequently, but did not excite the suspicion of the English soldiers.

"Once every day they had to take down all tents and that was the chief danger.

DOLLARS VERSUS LOVERS

FORTUNES THAT WERE SACRIFICED FOR LOVE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Forfeited \$100,000,000 For the Girl He Loved.

The largest financial sacrifice ever made for a sweetheart was that of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who forfeited one hundred million dollars to wed the girl of his heart. It was intended that he should inherit the bulk of his father's vast fortune, but his choice of a bride changed all that.

While a student at Yale he appears to have met Miss Grace Wilson, the daughter of another of New York's millionaires. The young lady was eight years his senior, but, whether on this account or not, his father insisted that she was not a suitable partner for him.

The old man even went the length of announcing in the newspapers that the engagement of the couple was against his wish and without his consent. When threatened with disinheritance, Cornelius, Jr., replied, "Father, I am going to marry this girl, and the fact that I shall lose \$100,000,000 or all the money in the world, will not make the slightest difference to me." The marriage duly took place; and when Mr. Vanderbilt, sr., died it was found he had left the bulk of his fortune to a younger son.

A much smaller but very substantial fortune was forfeited by a Chicago young lady several years ago. Having "made his pile" as a manufacturer, her father was particularly anxious that she should make a good matrimonial match. The damsel herself entertained no such ambitious ideas, and had, in fact, bestowed her affection on one of the smart young men employed in her father's office.

As long as they could the couple kept their engagement secret, but when her parents pressed her to accept the attentions of a rich suitor the girl had to confess she was already bound to another. On learning who the other was her father and mother were almost frantic with rage and disappointment.

They implored and threatened, threatened and implored, until their daughter's life became quite a burden to her. Without a moment's notice her lover was dismissed from his employment and warned to cease all communication with her. As a last resort the young lady was kept a close prisoner in her bedroom, in the hope that her rebellious spirit might be thereby quelled.

But this only made her all the more obstinate, and with the connivance of a servant she managed to escape from the room. With her lover she then proceeded to a minister's house, where the two were made one. Her father never forgave her, and when he died left all his property to a nephew. His daughter thus forfeited a fortune of \$1,500,000, but her husband is to-day a very wealthy man, thanks to his own industry.

A whimsical old lady in the West of England left nearly \$350,000 to her nephew on condition that he married a girl whom she had adopted as a daughter. On her part the damsel was quite willing, if not eager for the union, but the young man had already engaged himself to another girl. Not even his aunt's handsome legacy would induce him to abandon this young lady to marry the other, and he therefore forfeited the money.

Not long since it was reported that a Wolverhampton lady had forfeited a fortune of \$250,000, owing to a marriage of which a certain relative did not approve. The relative in

proprietor asked to make the established test for puddings fowl—the eating of them. He had some personal friends, and he let them pass judgment. The episode was enthusiastic.

Every item in the fattening of a chicken is duly recorded at this point. Each lot is separately entered. When the chickens arrived, how much they weighed before feeding, the amount consumed, and the time are shown in the company's book.

THE BEST RESULTS

Results obtained from Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cocks, and Andotties. Plymouth Rocks have done more ounces of fat for the same period and the same cost than the others. The chickens have been fed for periods of ten days, two weeks, three weeks and a month. The practical results from a financial standpoint have been obtained from lots which were fed two weeks. Any poultry raiser can do it on a small scale. Long rows of continuous coops are piled one on top of the other in a huge room. The chickens are kept in a dark room. Just before feeding time huge shutters which let in the light are opened. These shutters are high on the sides of the building. The chickens with the light turned on them, become active. Five times a day the chickens are allowed to be fed. They are permitted to eat for half an hour only. Long troughs run the length of each row of coops. Spaces between the laths are large enough to let the chickens stick their heads out of them into the trough. Six chickens are crowded in each coop, and there is an opening for each chicken. It has been discovered that a chicken will eat twice as much if fed regularly five times a day as if permitted to eat all day long. Continuous nibbling has the same effect on chickens as has on the cook who samples everything. Just as soon as the hour's stuffing is concluded the chicken is once more darkened and the lights taken down. The chickens, thoroughly satisfied become almost dormant. For fifteen minutes before they get up again.

CONTINUOUS CROWING.

So minutes after the feeding not a sound can be heard in the chicken department.

Fattened flesh is better than unfattened is, of course, a scientific question for it. To kill a lean animal, would be very wasteful; the proportion of flesh to that of bone and would be distinctly inferior to that of a fed animal. The reason fattened flesh is better than unfattened is that globules of fat are distributed throughout the muscles, lending to a considerable extent moisture found therein. Not, therefore, is the bulk increased, also when the flesh is cooked the does not evaporate to the same extent as water, but, melting, softens the tissue, making it more digestible and finer in flavor.

Moreover, it has been discovered, not by nature fitted for the fattening process like chickens and ducks. They are wild and fret under restraint. Experiments will be conducted, however, in fattening turkeys, but they will not be cooped.

It is claimed for the cramming line that it will put on two pounds the first two weeks on chickens weighing three pounds and the average for three weeks is one and a half pounds.

DAIRY GLEANINGS.

It is not always the man with the best herd of cows who clears the most money from his dairy.

The reason that some farmers ex-

tractors, 20,000,000. Drinkers will, therefore, pay nearly one-third of the cost of the war, or, as there are twenty-two million drinkers in the kingdom, about £3 13s. each.

Next to the drinkers come the income tax payers. They will contribute £52,500,000. But although they can afford it, the burden seems rather heavy on each individual. There are about two and a half million income-tax payers in the United Kingdom, so each of them will give £21 toward the

COST OF THE WAR.

As they use the liberty granted to all free Britons of smoking tobacco, drinking tea, eating currants and raisins, and so on, this £21 is only a fraction of their payment.

Dead men are the next best contributors. In the way of estate duty, and legacy duty, the sum of £32,500,000 will be paid. A calculation of last year's death duties shows that the share of the people who die and leave estates will be £203 each; while those leaving personal property will pay considerably less.

The tobacco-smoker and snuffer follow, with a contribution of £25,000,000. They pay exactly one-tenth of the expenditure of the country. It is estimated that the kingdom contains eleven million smokers, therefore each of these will pay £2 3s. for the war.

After the tobacco smokers come the miscellaneous crowd of people who pay stamp duty. Those who give bonds and receipts, write cheques and bankers' notes, insure their lives, their ships or their cargoes, play cards, take patent medicines, or become partners in companies, will pay among them £5,000,000 towards the expenses of the war.

TEA-DRINKERS

will contribute the large sum of £12,000,000; but, as all but a few million babies drink tea, the payment of each person will not be more than six or seven shillings.

Sugar-eaters will have to pay £9,775,000, and consumers of coffee, cocoa and chocolate will contribute £750,000.

Thus the breakfast and tea table will contribute £22,525,000 to the cost of the war, or about 11s. for every man, woman and child in the country.

The people who write letters, send postal and money orders, despatch telegrams, and send newspapers, books and parcels through the post will pay £7,250,000 towards the war expenses, or 3s. 6d. per head of population. This takes account only of the profits of the Post-Office.

Then there is the payer of land-tax and house duty. The whole group of these tax payers will give a sum of £1,825,000 towards paying for the war.

Even the eaters of plum and other puddings will help by paying the Customs duty on currants and raisins. Their share of the expense will be £500,000.

The total of these contributions amounts to £229,550,000, leaving a deficit of ten and a half millions. This will be met by the rent of Crown lands, the interest on Suez Canal shares, the profits of the Mint, the duty on fags, plums, chicory and railway tickets, and many small receipts—such as conscience-money, Bank of England payments, the Naval Prize Fund, and the contributions from India and Cape Colony.

"It is sad," murmured the Musing Theorizer, "to think that every man has his price." "Yes," admitted the Intensely Practical Worker, "and it is a sad fact that half the time he can't get it."

To plant an acre 1½ bushels of beans are necessary. Of rice two bushels must be used, and of potatoes eight bushels.

vent detection the men above would pull a string attached to the arm of the man below and by fixed signals would communicate all danger. "For the first week things went well. The sand was loaded in a soap box that had a rope to it and those on the surface would dump the dirt in the tent. At night the boys would go in, load up pockets and stockings and deftly scatter the sand outside. It was soon dry and looked like the other sand. The boys trooped in and out frequently, but did not excite the suspicion of the English soldiers.

"Once every day they had to take down all tents and that was the chief danger. The hole was concealed by a blanket covered with sand, and frequently the officer on watch almost stepped in. Often he sat down on the box over it and chatted with the fellows.

ORDERED TO SHOOT THEM.

"This work continued for five weeks, and the boys were almost at liberty when some traitor in the camp told the commandant of their plans.

"The British waited for three days, and a dozen men were stationed at the point where the prisoners were to emerge, with orders to shoot them down as they came out. But my friends were also warned and ceased to operate underground.

"The next day the commandant went direct to their tent and kicked the blanket away.

"General Forrestier-Walker and a large party of officers from the Powerful inspected the job, but no one was anxious to go into the hole. An engineer finally volunteered, and afterward declared the tunnel to be a perfect piece of work. It measured 80 feet in length and was slightly inclined.

"Janck and Johannsen were separated from the other prisoners. One morning, when the prisoners were all taken to bathe, Janck dropped into a hole and pulled the sand over him, so only his nose was exposed. He remained there for two hours, then emerged unseen and made his way to the railway station. He walked through the station and on to the sea, boarding an East Coast ship.

"Johannsen escaped two days later by first getting out of the inclosure, then swimming to a Norwegian barque by night.

"We all met at Delagoa Bay, but did not recognize each other until we reached Pretoria, for fear of being detected. We were all playing the role of nondescripts in sympathy with the British.

"I suppose the signs are still up at Delagoa Bay and Simonstown, offering £200 each for our capture, dead or alive."

ECONOMY IN EVERYTHING.

The truly gifted engineer always makes one part of his work fit into another, and no energy is ever wasted. A wealthy engineer who had set up a very fine place in the country, where he had carried out many pet constructive projects, was visited there by an old friend. The visitor had so much difficulty in pushing open his front gate that he spoke about it to the proprietor.

"You ought to fix that gate," he said. "A man who has everything 'just so' should not have a gate that is hard to open."

"Ha!" exclaimed the engineer, "you don't understand my economy, I'm quite certain. That gate communicates with the water-works of the house, and every person who comes through it pumps up four gallons of water!"

Judge—"What sort of a man, now, was it whom you saw commit the assault?" Constable—"Shure, yer honor, he was a small, insignificant craythur—about yer own size, yer honor."

A whimsical old lady in the West of England left nearly \$350,000 to her nephew on condition that he married a girl whom she had adopted as a daughter. On her part the damsel was quite willing, if not eager for the union, but the young man had already engaged himself to another girl. Not even his aunt's handsome legacy would induce him to abandon this young lady to marry the other, and he therefore forfeited the money.

Not long since it was reported that a fortune of \$250,000, owing to a marriage of which a certain relative did not approve. The relative in question was her uncle, who seemed to be under the impression that he had a right to dictate whom she should marry and whom she should not.

When he found his wishes disregarded he entirely ignored his niece in his will. The \$250,000 he intended leaving her was bequeathed to a great-niece, but only on condition that within twelve months after attaining the age of twenty-one she married an individual named in his will. In case this condition was not fulfilled the money was to be paid to someone else. The testator was evidently bent on controlling the marriage of somebody.—London Tit Bits.

LONDON'S IMMENSITY.

The immensity of London can only be understood when we come to deal with the many sides of the people's lives. Every year about 130,000 babies are born in London, some 5,000 of whom are not wanted and are not welcomed. There are always more boys born than girls, says the London Express.

More than 400 out of every 1,000 never live to be two years old, over 30,000 little coffins being used every year to bury their remains. More than 20,000 people die every year in London workhouses and infirmaries; but, in spite of the fact that about 82,000 Londoners go to their last account, there are 50,000 more persons alive in London each New Year's day than there were on the previous occasion. There are more than 40,000 weddings each twelve-month, 30,000 of which are celebrated in the churches of the establishment. Strange as it may seem, seeing that we have had compulsory education now for over thirty years, there are every year more than 2,000 persons married in London who can neither read nor write.

It is a common mistake to suppose that everybody who can comes to London, and that the population is increased almost entirely by this process. As a matter of fact, close upon 40,000 Londoners leave the metropolis every year for the country or for places abroad.

NOT CHANGED MUCH.

"I am glad," he said, pleasantly, "that you have taken up this 'New Woman' idea."

"Really?" she asked, doubtfully. "I was afraid you wouldn't like it, but it does seem as if a woman ought to take a more important part in the affairs of life."

"Yes, indeed," he replied. "It will take her mind off her clothes, and that will be a great stride forward. She will care less for appearances and more for the realities of life."

"Of course," she said, proudly. "With our enlarged sphere of usefulness we naturally take a broader view of things and become more self-reliant. Trifles cease to annoy us—"

"Exactly," he returned. "Now, if you were not a 'New Woman' you would be dreadfully mortified to think that your hat was not on straight, but being a—"

"John!" she cried, "I must look

75 Dozen

LATEST NEW YORK
AND LONDON

Soft and Stiff Hats

RECEIVED THIS
WEEK.

Buy your Spring Hat
where you have over 50
styles to select from.

Our Hats are the best
values, because they keep
their color and shape longer.

J. L. BOYES,



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

For a Light,
Dainty Loaf of Bread,
as light and dainty as the best
flour and correct baking can
make it,
Try Garratt's.

We Also Have a

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50¢ per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10¢ per line each insertion.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27.

39tf

A Bunch of Clothing

(Manufactured from our
own goods) just received.
Suits, Vests, Pants, Pea
Coats and Overcoats. To
clean them out quickly we
will sell at actual cost.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

Rikley's Restaurant.

Fresh oysters received every few days.
Hot lunches and oysters served at all
hours; best of confectionery; Ganong
Bros. celebrated chocolates in boxes or
bulk.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

The Reward of Patience.

Old Bill Jones,
He used to kick
An' never worked
A single lick.

An' Hiram Smith
Worked night an' day
An' never had
A word to say.

When workin', Bill
Seemed at a loss,
An' so they had
To make him boss.

An' Hiram he
Works with a will
A-tryin' hard
To please ole Bill.

Justifiable Perhaps.

Excited Citizen—I want a man arrested right away! I've been assaulted, and I wasn't doing a thing but walking along the street in a quiet, orderly and inoffensive manner and

Hair Shampoo—Packer's Hair
Shampoo cleanses and
beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and
prevents the hair from falling out, giving
it that soft and silky appearance—
25¢ to a bottle, at
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLOF & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.

CREAMERIES, 50 Cents.

T. H. WALLER.

The Napanee Express, \$1.75.
The Weekly Sun, Pocomto

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

The People Say

after testing Vanluven's Coal, that it
is Al. 51

For Sale.

One Clyde Boiler, about 6 horse power,
steel, nearly new. Apply to
3tf ROBT. LIGHT.

East End Barber Shop,

Next to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at
the Tiebhorne House.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14tf

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat
ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene
tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.
Recommended and sold by A. W. Grauge &
Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
All druggists refund the money if it fails
to cure 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature
is on each box.

At Home.

The next "at home" under the auspices
of S. Mary Magdalene's Guild, will be held
in the basement of the church on Thurs-
day evening next, the 20th inst. Cake and
coffee. Admission, 10c.

Brick Residence For Sale.

The house occupied by the late D. S.
Warner will be sold on easy terms. Apply to
HARVEY WARNER.
Napanee, Feb. 12th 9dp

Our Clubbing Offer.

The Toronto Daily Star, one year, (sent
through the mails); the Star's Portrait of
the King (sent postpaid securely tubed);
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, one year, (regular
price one dollar), all for \$2.20. Send your
subscription to the Express office, Napanee,
Ontario.

Look! Look! Look!

J. H. Fitzpatrick has started a new store
with new goods and new prices. We will
give good Oranges for 12c. per doz. and
Lemons 20c. per doz. and all groceries
under the usual price. We make a
specialty of flour and feed. The Hungarian
patent flour, \$2.40 per cwt. for \$2.25,
Royal Gem, \$2.00.

Installation of Officers.

Napanee Home Circle, No. 106, at a
recent meeting installed the following
officers for the year 1902:

Past Leader—E. Ming.
Leader—W. G. Baughan.
Vice-Leader—Jennie Smith.
Secretary—M. B. Mills.
Treasurer—G. H. Cowan.
Fin. Secretary—Z. A. Vanluven.
Chaplin—Mrs. Hulett.
Marshal—J. S. Hulett.
Warden—Mrs. J. Fralick.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:05 a.m.
" 10:34 a.m.	" 10:34 a.m.
" 1:22 p.m.	" 1:22 p.m.
" 4:28 p.m.	" 4:28 p.m.
" 8:26 p.m.	" 8:26 p.m.

*Daily, A
trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boy
the station.

A Warning Note.

Johnny—Paw, what does it
when it says "sound the tocsin"
Mr. Wise—Oh, I reckon it's
these fights about antitoxin.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

Never quit certainty for hope.
Losers are always in the wrong.
The book of maybes is very bro.
Who robs a scholar robs the pu
He who has but one coat cannot
Better go about than fall into th
The disease a man dreads that
of.

Plow or not plow, you must p
rent.

A good companion makes go
pany.

Many go out for wool and con
shorn.

For a flying enemy make s
bridge.

The submitting to one wrong b
another.

When a friend asketh, there i
morrow.

He who sows brambles must
barefoot.

Beware of enemies reconciled a
twice boiled.

Fools make fashions, and wi
follow them.

A blow from a frying pan, ti
does not hurt, it sullies.

Tobacco Persecutions.

Writing in "Cigarette Papers"
People, Mr. Joseph Hutton sa
strange that America, which ow
to the cultivation of tobacco, sh
been the most severe persecutor
smoker. The magistrates in th
days of New England regard
of tobacco as more sinful and d
than drinking ardent spirits to ex
was only permitted to be planted
quantities "for mere necessity"
and to be taken privately
men. The Yankee's New Englan
tobacco were not permitted to use it
in a tavern. No man was allowed
tobacco publicly nor even in l
house before strangers. Two me
not smoke together. On a Sabbat
was forbidden to smoke within t
of a meeting house. In some tow
medical certificate had to be proc
fore a man might smoke at all.

They Knew the Man.

A certain young theologian we
from Oxford to Birmingham to
He was one of those extremely
talkers who dazzle rhetorically th
souls of the younger members of
gregation, and the elders of the
were besieged to have him dow
They at length consented; but, a
had forgotten his name. So the
to one of the professors, saying:
"Please send us that floweret,
let, rivulet, starlight man to pr
us next Sabbath. We have forg
name, but we have no doubt yo
able to recognize him."
He was recognized. He was s
is now pastor of the church—
Telegraph.

A Scientific Voice Improver.
of its strengthening influence upon t
chords. Catarrh of the voice not be too

Bakers and Confectioners.

**For a Light,
Dainty Loaf of Bread,**
as light and dainty as the best
flour and correct baking can
make it,
Try Garratt's.

**We Also Have a
Complete Stock of**
Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters
direct from Baltimore, Canned
Goods, etc. A trial will con-
vince that we handle only the
best.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners,
Dundas Street West. 6-1y

To make him boss.

An' Hiram he
Works with a will
A-tryin' hard
To please ole Bill.

Justifiable Perhaps.

Excited Citizen—I want a man ar-
rested right away! I've been assault-
ed, and I wasn't doing a thing but
walking along the street, in a quiet, or-
derly and inoffensive manner and
whistling.

Justice—Um—er—what tune were you
whistling?

It Worried Him.

"My wife," said the thoughtful man,
"always kisses me very affectionately
when I am going away for a trip."
"That ought to please you."
"Well, I don't know about that. I no-
tice she never kisses me so affection-
ately when I come back."

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

**Cups, Brushes and Sponges That Are
Left in Barber Shops.**

"What becomes of all the old shav-
ing mugs?" was the question asked the
barber.

"What becomes of the owners?" was
the response.

Neither side seemed disposed to an-
swer the query, and there was an awk-
ward silence. The barber slapped his
razor on the strop, smeared some extra
lather on the victim's mouth so he
wouldn't be inclined to interrupt and
said in a stage whisper:

"Now, I'll tell you, but I don't want
it shouted from the housetops. We
use the mugs again."

He paused and sighed as he tossed
the questioner's head the other way.

"Yes," he continued, "we use them
again. We don't like to lose custom-
ers; but, if we must lose them, why, we
don't mind if they leave their cups,
etc., behind. It's surprising how many
do; but, then, barbers do mostly a
'shifting trade.' It's no secret that we
urge customers to have their own cup.

Most of them are satisfied if they have
a private cup, brush and sponge. We
supply them with the man's name on
the cup for \$1.50, and our profit on the
transaction is 50 cents. When a man
has a razor and comb and brush be-
sides the other tools, he generally takes
the whole lot away when he's leaving,
but countless cups, brushes and
sponges are left behind in every barber
shop.

"The cups are always good. Many of
them contain such common names as
John Smith, William Jones, etc., and
when some other John Smith or Wil-
liam Jones orders a cup we simply sup-
ply him with the cast off one. Some-
times they need a little touching up
with gilding; but, on the whole, it's
very profitable.

"The brushes and sponges? Oh, we
use them on the transients."

IT COST MONEY.

Many a man has spent all his
earnings in trying to get rid of
rheumatism. It cost Mr. James Da-
vison, Oconto, Ont., between \$1,000
and \$2,000 before he tried Dr. Hall's
Rheumatic Cure. He was a help-
less invalid for six years but suf-
fered from sciatica in his hip joint
for ten years. Six bottles cured him
completely and he is now working
his farm. This great blood puri-
fier is put up in bottles containing
ten days' treatment. Price 50 cents
at all drug stores or The Dr. Hall
Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

Maya Gem, \$2.00.

Installation of Officers.

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recent meeting installed the following
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Leader—W. G. Baughan.
Vice-Leader—Jennie Smith.
Secretary—M. B. Mills.
Treasurer—G. H. Cowan.
Fin. Secretary—Z. A. Vanluven.
Chaplin—Mrs. Hulett.
Marshal—J. S. Hulett.
Warden—Mrs. J. Fralick.
Guard—F. W. Vandusen.
Sentinel—Elsie Parks.
Medical Examiner—Dr. Cowan.
Representative to Supreme Circle in For-
ont. next month—E. Ming.

HONOR ROLL FOR JANUARY.

JUBILEE SCHOOL.

Fourth Class, total 550—Mudge Vanal-
stine 428, Eva Richardson 391, Lizzie
Grass 364, Andrew Ford 350, Fred Lowry
279, Charlie Ford 256, Earl Lowry 196,
Fred Sparks 170, Fred Cummings 121 (the
latter two missed exams.)

Third Class, total 425—Charlie Grass
335, Edna Amey 312, Leo Jennings 289,
Florence Vanalstine 283, Annie Richard-
son 248, Walter Denyes 234, Georgie John-
son 174, (missed exams) Ollie Hicks 111.

Second Class (in order of merit)—Edith
Richardson, Florence Symonds.

Part II (in order of merit)—Howard
Adore, Curtis Amey, Nellie Clayton,
Evelyn Amey, Harry Lowry, Vera Rich-
ardson, Annie Sedore.

Part I—Earl Denyes, Harold Smith,
(honors in spelling and composition),
Lizzie Grass, Fred Lowry, Fred Sparks,
Georgie Johnson, Eva Richardson.

ADDA REID, Teacher.

Are We to Have a Canning Factory?

On Tuesday afternoon the members of
the Council were called together at the
Council Chamber to meet Mr. Miller, of
Port Hope, who is desirous of locating in
Napanee with a view of building a canning
factory. There was not a great deal of
information to hand on Tuesday, but from
what we could glean the above gentleman
proposes to erect a plant worth from
\$30,000 to \$40,000, and in return would
borrow the sum of \$10,000 from the town,
the above sum to be repaid at the rate of
\$1,000 a year without interest, the town to
be secured by a first mortgage. Mr. Miller
would provide his own site, but would ask
for exemption from taxes. He bought a
large amount of fruit in this vicinity last
year, his freight bill amounting to \$1,700,
which would be a saving to him and a
benefit to the town if the factory was
located here. The flavor of the fruit
would also be better retained by being
canned before any shipping would be
required. The factory would employ a
large number of hands and all kinds of
fruit, fowl, pork and beans, etc., would be
canned. The matter will be dealt with as
soon as matters can be arranged.

Take your load of grain Tuesday, Fri-
day, Monday, Thursday, Wednesday or
Saturday next to Close's Mills. There you
will get the grinding done with mill stones.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

No. 22 TINNED STEEL

30 Gal. Milk Cans
\$5.00.

T. H. WALLER.

DETLOR & WALLACE,

The Prescription Druggists, give
MAIL ORDERS their prompt
attention.

Just drop us a card addressed
DETLOR & WALLACE
Medical Hall, Napanee.
YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

they at length consented; but, I
had forgotten his name. So th
to one of the professors, saying:
"Please send us that floweret
let, rivulet, starlight man to pi
us next Sabbath. We have forg
name, but we have no doubt y
able to recognize him."
He was recognized. He was
is now pastor of the church.
Telegraph.

A Scientific Voice Improver.
of its strengthening influence upon
chords. Catarrh of the voice is
commended as a wonderful voice-
It almost instantly removes hus-
hoarseness, thus insuring clearness
lucidity of tone. Catarrh of the
our success in perfecting our
regular use absolutely prevents colds
irritation, thereby removing the sin-
est source of anxiety, unfitsness of
most eminent speakers and Prima
not be without Catarrh of the vo
small degree their uniform strengt
heavy of tone, to its influence.
rubber inhaler fits conveniently into
v-st. pocket, and may be used in t
theatre, any place or time. Comple
Small size 25c. Druggists or Pole
Kingston, Ont.

After last Friday night's hook
in Napanee it will now be in
Picton's Hockey team to go bac
down.—Picton Gazette. Wear
with the Gazette exactly. Th
team are composed of good pla
need not be ashamed of their def
hands of a superior club.

A. S. Kimmerly is selling
quantities of sugar. Another ca
in a few days, bought before the
down.—Picton Gazette. Wear
with the Gazette exactly. Th
team are composed of good pla
need not be ashamed of their def
hands of a superior club.

They are telling quite a joke on
married lady living not a thousa
from Picton. It is said that sh
recently till one o'clock in the
waiting for her husband to co
At last, weary and worn out with
ly vigil, she went up stairs to re-
to find the missing husband th
asleep. Instead of going down
had stolen up stairs and crawled
and it made his wife so mad
would not speak to him for a we
ton Gazette.

Death or Lunacy seemed the c
native for a well known and highl
ed lady of Wingham, Ont.,
travelled over two continents i
search for a cure for nervous del
dyspepsia. A friend recommend
American Nerve. One bottle b
bottles cured, and her own writ
many closes with these words:
"saved my life." Sold by A. W.
Bro.—20

EYE STRAIN

In CHILDH
has blighted
many lives
because
the pain ca
thereby
produces
an aversion
study.



The backward child to
becomes the unsuccessful

H. E. Smith
GRADUATE OPTICIA
Smith's Jewelry Store
Napanee.

WHAT?

**You Cannot Make
Good Bread?**

Well, if you would get the
Kingston Standard Manitoba
Hard Wheat Flour at the
Corner Grocery you would have
no trouble at all in making
good bread.

And they have a fresh supply
of Flaked Peas, Wheat and
Rice in stock. Try it.

H. W. Kelly's
Corner Grocery.

Why does a person who is ill lose his
sense of touch? Because he doesn't feel
well.

Stock Taking Sale now going on at
Boyle & Son's. All goods such as lamps
and coal stoves sold at reduced prices.

The scholars of S. Mary Magdalene's
Sunday School were entertained to a tea
in the basement of the church on Tuesday
evening.

**Children Cry for
CASTORIA.**

The contracts have been let for the
erection of a new station, freight sheds,
etc., for the C. O. R. at Picton. The com-
pany will expend about \$10,000 in these
improvements there the present season.

A Veteran's Story.—George Lewis, of
Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty
years of age. I have been troubled with
Catarrh for fifty years, and in my time
have used a great many Catarrh cures, but
never had any relief until I used Dr.
Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured
me completely." 50 cents. Sold by A. W.
Grange & Bro.—25

For the first time in the history of the
Bay District, Napanee put up a fair, clean
game, on Friday night. Give them a big
long mark.—Picton Gazette. The little
short mark that denotes Picton's standing
in the past would not look well alongside
of the long one for Napanee.



Trunk Railway Time Table.

st, 12.05 a.m.	Going East,	*2.09 a.m.
8.35 a.m.	"	12.17 a.m.
10.34 a.m.	"	1.00 a.m.
*1.22 p.m.	"	6.40 p.m.
4.28 p.m.		
8.35 p.m.		

except Monday. *Daily. All other days, Sundays excepted. Can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at a.

A Warning Note.

y—Paw, what does it mean says "sound the tocsin?"
Vise—Oh, I reckon it's one of thts about antitoxin.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

quit certainty for hope.
are always in the wrong.
ok of maybes is very broad.
obs a scholar robs the public.
o has but one coat cannot lend it.
go about than fall into the ditch.
sease a man dreads that he dies

or not plow, you must pay your
d companion makes good com-
go out for wool and come home
flying enemy make a silver
bmitting to one wrong brings on

a friend asketh, there is no to-
ho sows brambles must not go
e of enemies reconciled and meat
lled.
make fashions, and wise men
em.
w from a frying pan, though it
hurt, it sullies.

Tobacco Persecutions.

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Mr. Joseph Hutton says it is
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The magistrates in the early
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nking ardent spirits to excess. It
permitted to be planted in small
es "for mere necessity" as a med-
d to be taken privately by old
he Yankee's New England ances-
e not permitted to use it or buy it
ern. No man was allowed to take
publicly nor even in his own
efore strangers. Two men might
ke together. On a Sabbath day it
bidden to smoke within two miles
eting house. In some townships a
certificate had to be procured be-
an might smoke at all.

They Knew the Man.

tain young theologian went down
xford to Birmingham to preach.
one of those extremely flowery
who dazzle rhetorically the tender
the younger members of the con-
n, and the elders of the church
sieged to have him down again.
length consented; but, alas, they
gotten his name. So they wrote
for the professors, saying:
se send us that floweret, stream-
let, starlight man to preach for
Sabbath. We have forgotten his
ut we have no doubt you will be
recognize him."
as recognized. He was sent. He
pastor of the church.—London
ph.

ntific Voice Improver. Because
enlightening influence upon the vocal
Catharrhzone c not be too highly re-

The Big Store. **Lahey & Co.** Napanee.**Items
of
Store
Interest.**

Reduction prices at the Big Store do not cheapen quality. We never Sacrifice quality to obtain a low-price point; that's why everything you buy here is thoroughly dependable.

February, as you know, is ordinarily a dull month, but our February Sales make it one of the best selling months of the year—because prices are so temptingly low.

There's hardly a month in the year in which a lady's or a girl's Coat or Jacket is not called into requisition. Jacket comfort, style and satisfaction are yours at absurdly small cost if you buy here, and now.

The prudent housekeeper will not let our Blanket Clearance Sale pass without replenishing her blanket supplies. The tempting prices ought to make it an object for you to purchase generously for future use.

Bargain-Seekers rejoice at the alluring price-snaps the Big Store Bargain Tables afford.—Extraordinary values in remnants or the season's best goods gathered from every store section.

Our Whitewear Section is making a record for itself—the result of generous value-giving. At no other time of the year can you purchase your season's supply of fresh, dainty, new Whitewear at such saving prices.

The Big Store. **Lahey & Co.** Napanee.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

FORM I (JUNIOR).

New Corset Arrivals.

One had better discard Corsets altogether than wear this, that and the other kind. Figure help depends on wearing what one's figure demands. Then, too, the effect of your new costume is enhanced or marred by the corset you wear. Now, then, if you would be sure of obtaining what is best in Corset comfort, gracefulness and durability, choose from the Big Store's assembly of the most acceptable and up-to-date makes—the kinds to suit exacting dressers. Some hints of styles and prices:—

B. and I Bias Filled, \$1.25 and \$2.00.
E. T., No. 60, Erect Form, 50c.
D. & A., No. 220, Erect Form, \$1.00.
E. T., No. 643, Erect Form, \$1.00.
D. & A., No. 404, Erect Form, \$1.25.
Crompton's, No. 347, Erect Form, \$1.25.
D. & A., No. 285..... \$1.00.
Crompton's Yatisi..... \$1.25.
Hygeian Waists, 75c, 90c and \$1.25.



E. T., French Girdle..... \$1.00.
De La, Facon Girdle..... \$1.25.
La Reine, Short Corset..... \$1.00.
E. T., No. 312, Short Corset, \$1.00.
The Clio, Short Corset..... \$1.25.
E. T., No. 201, Short Corset, 75c.
Lahey & Co.'s Special, Short Corset, 50c.
Crompton's Magnetic..... \$1.25.
Short Summer Corsets, 50c and 75c.

**Bargains in
Linen Towels.**

Here are some of the best values in Linen Towels we've ever offered. The short prices asked will clear them out in a hurry:—Linen Towels at 7c, 7½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c each.
Linen Rub-a-Dub-Dub Bath Towels, 50c each.

**Men's Spring
Felt Hats.**

New arrivals of Men's nobby Spring Hats, in the newest English and American blocks, at prices which will win high favor among the patrons of this men's store section. Come in and see the new styles. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.25.

Rousing Clothing Bargains.

This rousing Winter Clearing Sale of reliable Men's and Boys' Clothing is meeting with the striking success it merits. The sterling quality of the clothing and the remarkable values are not only eminently pleasing and satisfactory to our regular patrons, but are widely extending the acquaintance of this store section, and will make of every chance customer a permanent and well-pleased patron. You'll have to be quick if you want to share in these price snaps:—

15 Men's Double-breasted Tweed Suits, regular price \$8.00 and \$10.00, for Saturday and next week, \$5.00.
6 only Men's Black Curl Cloth Overcoats, regular price \$7.00, for \$3.95.
7 only Men's Grey Overcoats, regular price \$8.50, for \$5.50.
4 only Youths' Grey Overcoats, sizes 34 and 35, regular \$8.00, for \$5.00.

Minchinton, Ross Guess, Harold McGreer,
Kathleen Cowan, Celia Vandervoort.

FORM II (JUNIOR)

Latin—Stuart Shetler, Willie Allen,
Myrtle McCaul, Essie Lucas, Relison
Barker, Saml. Connolly, Grace Gossage

Vanalstine, Maggie McCaul, Harold Mar-
tin, Sara Vanalstine.

Physics—Maggie McCaul, Helen Eyvel,
Laurence M. Wright, Ola Vanalstine,
Ethel Dean, Sara Vanalstine, Bessie Price,
Abbie Hamilton, Mabel McLean, Willie

designed to have him down again. length consented; but, alas, they forgotten his name. So they wrote of the professors, saying: "We send us that floweret, streamlet, starlight man to preach for Sabbath. We have forgotten his but we have no doubt you will recognize him." He was recognized. He was sent. He pastor of the church.—London iph.

entific Voice Improver. Because enhancing influence upon the vocal Catharhzone c nnot be too highly red as a wonderful voice improver. st instantly removes huskiness or se, thus insuring clearness and brill- fone. Catharhzone keeps the muc- faces in per ect condition, and its e absolutely prevents colds and throat e, thereby removing the singer's great- of anxiety, unfitness of voice. The inent speakers and Prima Donas would vout catharhzone and credit in no agree their uniform strength and brill- fone to its influence. The hard ealer fits conveniently into a purse or ket, and may be used in the church, any place or time. C mplete outft \$1. ize 50c. Druggists or Poison & Co. 1, Ont.

last Friday night's hockey match annee it will now be in order for Hockey team to go back and sit Picton Gazette We cannot agree e Gazette exactly. The Picton recomposed of good players and e be ashamed of their defeat at the f a superior club.

Kimberly is selling immense ies of sugar. Another car to hand days, bought before the advance. all kinds in stock. The people e Keewatin flour, because it is the r made. 7 pounds Sulphur, 25c. Egyptian Liniment, 20c bottle 3.50 each for No. 1 Mink and Red

are telling quite a joke on a certain lady living not a thousand miles from Picton. It is said that she sat up till one o'clock in the morning, for her husband to come home, weary and worn out with her lone- she went up stairs to retire, only the missing husband there, fast Instead of going down town he len up stairs and crawled into bed, made his wife so mad that she ot speak to him for a week.—Pic- ette.

h or Lunacy seemed the only alter- or a well known and highly respect- y of Wingham, Ont., who had d over two continents in a vain for a cure for nervous debility and ia. A friend recommended South an Nervine. One bottle helped, six cures, and her own written testi- fies with these words: "It has y life." Sold by A. W. Grange & 30

EYE STRAIN

In CHILDHOOD has blighted many lives because the pain caused thereby produces an aversion to study.

e backward child too often mes the unsuccessful man.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

such saving prices.

The Big Store.

Lahey & Co.,

Napanee.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

FORM I (JUNIOR).

Grammar—Edith Gibson, Bruce Mad- den, Eileen O'Brien, Herbie Winters, Rachel Hayes, George Brooks, Aubrey Gibson, Donald Daly, Pearl Grieve, Harry Scott, Maurice Smith, Maurice Madden, Marguerite Hall, Luella Hall, James Gib- son, Marion Leonard, Ila Hamby.

History—Maurice Madden, Donald Daly, Harry Scott, Marion Leonard, James Rob- inson, Harry Ruttau, George Brooks, Tho- McKnight, Eileen O'Brien, Bruce Madden, Edith Gibson, George Shorey, Aubrey Gib- son, Ila Hamby, Marguerite Hall, Pearl Grieve.

Book-Keeping—Marion Leonard, Aubrey Gibson, Edith Gibson, Kathleen Bartlett, Jas. Graham, Pearl Grieve, Janet Crouch, Geraldine McLaughlin, Grace Darling, Kensal Priest, Eileen O'Brien, Harry Scott, Luella Hall, James Robinson, Nathaniel Wilson, Herbie Winters.

Reading—Edna Ashley, Edith Gibson, Lizzie Woodcock, Janet Crouch, James Gibson, Pearl Grieve, George Brooks, Ila Hamby, Eileen O'Brien, Marguerite Hall, Donald Daly, Willie Leavens, Bessie Clark, Aubrey Gibson, Bertha McCabe, Bert Vanalstine.

Algebra—Eileen O'Brien, Nathaniel Wilson, Kathleen Bartlett, James Gib- son, Edith Gibson, Marion Leonard, Herbie Winters, Janet Crouch, Vera Crouch, Thomas McKnight, Aubrey Gibson, Grace Darling.

Arithmetic—Kathleen Bartlett, Nathaniel Wilson, Kensal Priest, Herbie Winters, Thomas McKnight, James Graham, James Gibson, Lizzie Woodcock, George Brooks, Walter Stark, Will Joy, Maurice Smith, Harry Ruttau, Bruce Madden, Ethel Gib- son, Luella Hall, Rachel Hayes.

Drawing—Nathaniel Wilson, Thomas McKnight, Lizzie Woodcock, Pearl Grieve, Ila Hamby, Marion Leonard, Herbie Winters, George Shorey, Willie Leavens, Bessie Clark, Janet Crouch, Vera Crouch, Edith Gibson, George Brooks, Maurice Smith.

FORM I (SENIOR).

Book Keeping—Byron Sherman, Harold Duffett, Ross Guess, Vera Shorey, Bruce Gordon, Michael Ford, Harold Baughan, Eleanor Parks, Ruby Barnhardt, Gordon Minchinton, Frank Williams, Laura File, Celia Vandervoort, Ray Gleeson, Otto Sills.

Geography—Blake Lucas, Ross Guess, Gordon Minchinton, Kathleen Cowan, Arthur Sparks, Eleanor Parks, Harold Baughan, Celia Vandervoort, Leo Trimble, Frank Williams, Byron Sherman, Charlie Ellis, Pearl Gleeson, Harold McGreer, Harry Meng.

Grammar—Kathleen Cowan, Freda Holmes, Ray Gleeson, Celia Vandervoort, Pearl Gleeson, Vera Shorey, Charlie Ellis, Laura File, Otto Sills, Arthur Sparks, Eleanor Parks, Michael Ford, Blake Lucas, Nellie Mathewson, Charlie Ford.

Composition—Celia Vandervoort, Cora- stance Grange, Arthur Sparks, Roy Smith, Earl File, Charlie Ellis, Kathleen Cowan, Ray Gleeson, Bert Wells, Helen Spencer, Eleanor Parks, Willie Vandusen, Gordon Minchinton, Harold Duffett, Blake Lucas, Florence Ming, Frank Williams.

French—Blake Lucas, Freda Holmes, Vera Shorey, Charlie Ellis, Laura File, Kathleen Cowan, Otto Sills, Ray Gleeson, Gordon Minchinton, Earl File, Celia Van- dervoort, Arthur Sparks.

Arithmetic—Byron Sherman, Kathleen Cowan, Edwin File, Florence Ming, Blake Lucas, Otto Sills, Gordon Minchinton, Pearl Gleeson, Celia Vandervoort, Eleanor Parks, Harold Duffett, Arthur Sparks, Harold McGreer, Ruby Barnhardt, Roy Smith.

Drawing—Otto Sills, Edwin File, Harold Baughan, Arthur Fellows, Bruce Gordon, Blake Lucas, Michael Ford, Charlie Ford, Byron Sherman, Ruby Barnhardt, Gordon

Minchinton, Ross Guess, Harold McGreer, Kathleen Cowan, Celia Vandervoort.

FORM II (JUNIOR).

Latin—Stuart Shetler, Willie Allen, Myrtle McCaul, Essie Lucas, Rellison Hamby, Stuart Connolly, Grace Grange, Charlie Coxall, Monica McCarten, Fred Wagar, Ralph Scott, Marshall Davis.

Reading—Bessie Sherwood, Grace Grange, Lillian Preston, Fred Wagar, Stuart Shetler, Essie Lucas, Margaret McIntyre, Cora Madden, Mabel Mills, Ethel Hawley, Stuart Connolly, Ralph Scott, Charlie Coxall, Edith Hawley.

Composition—Arthur Dafeo, Lillian Preston, Cora Madden, Willie Allen, Charlie Gleeson, Grace Grange, Rellison Hamby, Bessie Sherwood, Ralph Scott, Ethel Hawley, Hattie Bartlett, Mabel Mills, Charlie Coxall, James Lucas.

Grammar—Stuart Shetler, Lillian Pres- ton, Stuart Connolly, Grace Grange, Bessie Sherwood, Monica McCarten, Hattie Bart- lett, Charlie Gleeson, Rellison Hamby, Ethel Sobey, Margaret McIntyre, Ralph Scott, Willie Allen, Ethel Hawley.

Literature—Ethel Hawley, Ralph Scott, Grace Grange, Lillian Preston, Bessie Sherwood, Willie Allen, Charlie Coxall, Ernest Brisco, Rellison Hamby, Charlie Gleeson, Ethel Sobey, Margaret McIntyre, Sara Donovan.

Algebra—Stuart Connolly, Monica Mc- Carten, Marshall Davis, Clarence Denison, Fred Wagar, George Mills, Charlie Coxall, Margaret McIntyre, Ralph Scott, Rellison Hamby, Mabel Mills, Stuart Shetler.

Arithmetic—Stuart Connolly, Stuart Shetler, Ralph Scott, Marshall Davis, Ernest Brisco, Roy Scott, Sara Donovan, Bessie Sherwood, Ethel Sobey, Ethel Haw- ley, Clarence Denison, Charlie Gleeson, Fred Wagar, Harry Steacy, Monica Mc- Carten.

History—Willie Allen, Charlie Coxall, Hattie Bartlett, Stuart Connolly, Bessie Sherwood, Roy Scott, Grace Grange, Luther Wagar, Cora Madden, James Lucas, Ethel Hawley, Ethel Sobey, Lillian Preston, Charlie Gleeson.

FORM II (SENIOR).

Latin—Lucile Hudgins, Flossie Milligan, Pearl Ungar, May Steacy, Ernest Madden, Arthur Fraser, Iolene Haight, Maud An- derson, Raymond Grooms, Luther Wagar.

Grammar—Maud Anderson, Lucile Hud- gins, Pearl Ungar, May Steacy, Lillian Logie, Willie Anderson, Luther Wagar, Lena Bartlett, Earl File, Gordon Ander- son, Harry Steacy.

French—May Steacy, Luther Wagar, Flossie Milligan, Lucile Hudgins, Pearl Ungar, Ernest Madden, Iolene Haight, Maud Anderson, Earl File, Lena Bartlett.

Composition—Luther Wagar, Thorold Smith, Harry Steacy, May Steacy, Iolene Haight, James Logie, Lena Bartlett, Gordon Anderson, Earl File, Lillian Logie, Willie Anderson.

Algebra—Luther Wagar, May Steacy, Flossie Milligan, Earl File, Lucile Hud- gins, Willie Anderson, Lillian Logie, Maud Anderson, Harold Downey.

Arithmetic—Earl File, Willie Anderson, George Gibbard, May Steacy, Arthur Fraser, Stanley Canniff, Maud Anderson, Lena Bartlett, Raymond Grooms.

History—Harry Steacy, Flossie Milli- gan, May Steacy, Iolene Haight, Thorold Smith.

FORM III.

Ancient History—Helen Eyvel, Laurence E. Wright, Maggie McCaul, Gertie Sills, Lillian Ungar, Myrtle Stevens, Abbie Hamilton, Harold Cowan, Ethel Dean, Lillian Bicknell, Mabel McLean, Sara Vanalstine, Frank Boyes, Willie Leonard.

Algebra—Ethel Dean, Maggie McCaul, Ola Vanalstine, Helen Eyvel, Mabel Mc- Lean, Gertie Sills, Lillian Ungar, Lau- rence M. Wright, Harold Martin, Lillian Bicknell, Maggie Price, Harold Cowan, Leone Loyst, Frank Boyes, Herbert File.

Latin—Helen Eyvel, Ethel Dean, Lillian Ungar, Myrtle Stevens, Irene Schoales, Bessie Price, Mabel McLean, Gertie Sills, Laurence M. Wright, Maggie Price, Ola

Vanalstine, Maggie McCaul, Harold Mar- tin, Sara Vanalstine.

Physics—Maggie McCaul, Helen Eyvel, Laurence M. Wright, Ola Vanalstine, Ethel Dean, Sara Vanalstine, Bessie Price, Abbie Hamilton, Mabel McLean, Willie Leonard, Harold Cowan, Myrtle Stevens, Irene Schoales, George Hoffman.

French—Lillian Ungar, Herbert File, Ola Vanalstine, Helen Eyvel, Maggie Mc- Caul, Myrtle Stevens, Lillian Bicknell, Harold Martin, Ethel Dean, Bessie Price, Mabel McLean, Laurence M. Wright.

Literature—Harold Martin, Helen Eyvel, Abbie Hamilton, Maggie McCaul, Frank Boyes, Mabel McLean, Sara Vanal- stine, Nellie McKnight, Irene Schoales, Charlie Templeton, Lillian Ungar, Willie Leonard, Myrtle Stevens, Gertie Sills.

FORM IV.

Algebra—Oliver Asselstine, Maud Loucks, Arthur Daly, Arthur McGreer, Elsie Eyvel, Blanche Hawley, Carrie Scott, Trigonometry—Maud Loucks, Oliver Asselstine, Arthur Daly, Blanche Hawley, Elsie Eyvel, Charles Bartlett, Carrie Scott.

Latin—Oliver Asselstine, Elsie Eyvel, Maggie Forrester, Harry Daly, Maud Loucks.

French—Oliver Asselstine, Elsie Eyvel, Maud Loucks, Harry Daly.

Composition—Grace Edwards, Blanche Hawley, Carrie Scott, Arthur Daly, Arthur McGreer.

Physics—Harry Daly, Oliver Asselstine, Elsie Eyvel, Maud Loucks, Charlie Bart- lett.

Literature—Elsie Eyvel, Grace Edwards, Blanche Hawley, Maud Loucks, Oliver Asselstine, Leah Webster.

U. J. FLACH, Principal.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. E. A. Rikley gave a driving party to Deseronto in honor of Miss Laura Gonyou. A very pleasant evening was spent.



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Church of England Notes.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday services. Holy Communion on 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month at the midday service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 7 p.m.